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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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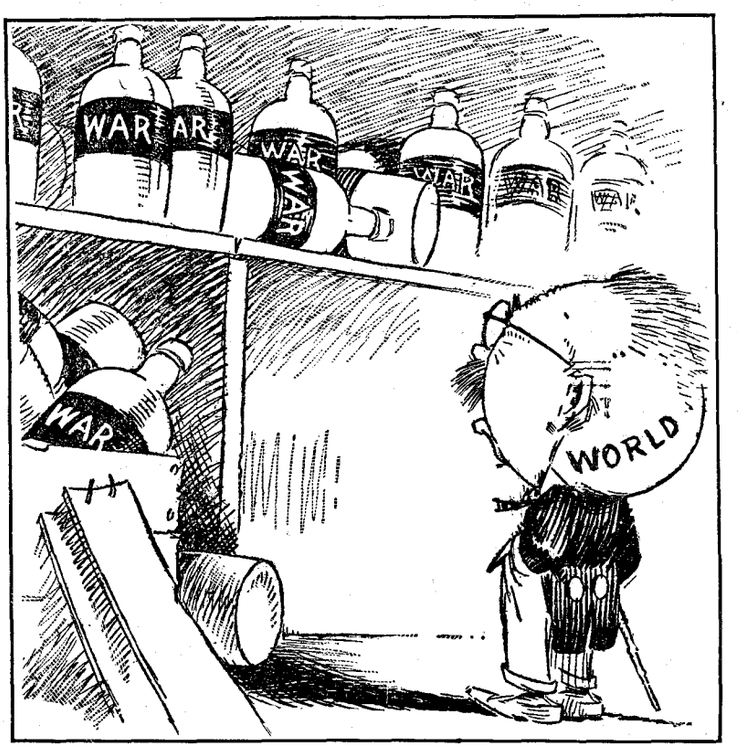
THE ARMS PARLEY AND THE LEAGUE AS RIVALS

WITH TWO RIVAL BODIES trying to save the world from war and ruin, one working from Geneva and the other from Washington, fear is beginning to be felt that their efforts may interfere with and weaken each other and prevent the highest success that might be hoped for. Thus the Springfield *Republican* is imprest by the fact that it is the correspondent of the pro-Harding Chicago *Daily News*, Paul Scott Mowrer, who reports that anti-American feeling is now running strong among the League delegates because they suspect our Government of a "silent struggle" to kill the League. According to Mr. Mowrer it is felt in Geneva that the coming conference at Washington was designed to steal the League's disarmament thunder, and also to lay the foundation for a new association of nations that would put the existing League underground. "The people of forty nations are being told by their correspondents that the League can not make disarmament progress because America will not work with it," cables Edwin L. James from Geneva to the New York *Times*, and he adds: "All the countries of the League are being told that America is killing the League because she wants her own league." The League and the Washington Conference "cannot both live," affirms the Fresno *Republican*, which goes on to say:



LOSING CONFIDENCE IN THE OLD NOSTRUM

"I've taken a lot of that medicine without getting rid of my troubles."
—Brown in the Chicago *Daily News*.

"The existence of either of these assemblages is inconsistent with that of the other.

"If the assembly of the League of Nations were really a functioning body, there would be no need for a disarmament conference. The calling of the conference is in some sense an aspersion on the League of Nations, or of the way it was formed or constituted. The disarmament conference is the vital body, at least for the present. The League of Nations is marking time."

Already, the correspondents report, the League of Nations Assembly has found it expedient to "shelve" the question of disarmament until after the Washington Conference; and a dispatch from Buenos Ayres suggests that South American countries would be willing to withdraw from the League and join an association of nations to be sponsored by President Harding.

But the League itself, and a majority of our editors, seem to take a more optimistic view of the situation. As the Topeka *Capital* expresses it, "There is a certain rivalry between the two efforts, yet neither is necessarily obstructive of the other, and the cooperation of both is not impossible." And it adds:

"These two distinct attacks on the problem of armament rivalry of great Powers deserve popular support in every part of the world. The success of either or both should be universally desired. Failure in a matter of such dire importance should not be accepted by the peoples who pay the bills of armament rivalry and of the wars thereby inflicted upon them."

Some months ago Mr. Viviani, the president of the League's Temporary Mixed Commission on the Reduction of Armaments, publicly exprest his own great satisfaction at President Harding's initiative, and declared his belief that the work of his commission would be of use to the Washington conference. In its report to the League Assembly, published on September 19, Mr. Viviani's commission finds that the Washington conference can better deal with the question of naval disarmament than the League. On this point it says: "The limitation of naval armaments, which presumably will be one of the principal problems discust in Washington, can indeed be most effectively secured by common agreement among the Powers." But meanwhile, the report adds, "a field of useful work remains open to the League of Nations. The financial position of the European states imperiously demands further reductions of military expenditures and indeed it is not too much to say that the economic revival of Europe depends largely upon such reductions being

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TAKING MOST OF THE BEDCLOTHES. —Darling in *Collier's Weekly.*

effected." The report states in passing that America's failure to ratify the arms convention, which she signed at St. Germain, has prevented world-wide application of the principle, since Great Britain, France, Japan and Italy, altho willing to ratify, are holding off because of the attitude of the United States. In its discussion of the question of the private manufacture of arms, the report enumerates the following grave charges against arms manufacturers:

"First—That the armament firms have been active in fomenting war scares and in persuading their own countries to adopt warlike policies and increase their armaments.

"Second—That the armament firms have attempted to bribe Government officials, both at home and abroad.

"Third—That the armament firms have disseminated false reports concerning the military and naval programs of countries in order to stimulate armament expenditure.

"Fourth—That the armament firms have sought to influence public opinion through the control of newspapers in their own and foreign countries.

"Fifth—That armament firms have organized international armament rings through which the armament race has been accentuated by playing off one country against another.

"Sixth—That the armament firms have organized international armament trusts which have increased the price of armament sold to governments."

The document ends as follows:

"The inevitable conclusion to be drawn from the present report is that mankind at the present time is still too far removed from the ideal of peace towards which, however, all the efforts of the League of Nations, whose supreme object it is, must lead it.

"The delays, difficulties and cruel anxieties which beset us arise from the fact that while the League of Nations aims above all at maintaining peace, the fires of war are still smoldering in, alas! too many quarters of the globe.

"Nevertheless, the commission feels justified in the confidence that its labors will not have been without value in furthering the realization of this splendid ideal. It would be cruel injustice to reproach it with not having completed its task. The League of Nations after two brief years of existence could scarcely be expected to have solved all the problems which have perplexed the world for so many centuries.

"But even in this vital question of disarmament it may pride itself on having opened up to men of good-will a road which will lead them to realization of a less primitive ideal than that which has guided them since the dawn of history."

Of the five great Powers that will meet in Washington on Armistice Day to discuss the limitation of armament, four are members of the League of Nations. Will they be conscious of a divided loyalty? No, thinks the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, which goes on to say:

"The covenant of the League declares that 'The members of the League recognize that the maintenance of a peace requires the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations,' and it prescribes that 'The Council, taking account of the geographical situation and circumstances of each state, shall formulate plans for such reduction for the consideration and action of the several governments.' In accordance with that provision the Council appointed, a year ago, a permanent Advisory Armaments Commission to study the problem, and in December the United States was invited to name a representative with advisory powers to sit with this commission, an invitation which President Wilson declined, inasmuch as the United States had refused to enter the League.

"It was generally conceded that an effective program for the limitation of armament could not be agreed upon unless the United States was a party to it. The richest and most powerful country in the world, with the largest navy save one, and with a navy-building program that would soon give it first rank in naval power, no government of the first class felt free to contemplate a material reduction of its military equipment without some definite knowledge of the attitude and purposes of the United States in this matter. Our Government not only refused to enter the League, but refused to have any communication with the League, thus making it impossible to reach any understanding through League agencies upon which a program of disarmament could be established. This country, in short, stood in the way of the most important step toward permanent peace that it was possible for the nations to take. That obstacle has been removed by President Harding in the call for a disarmament conference, to which the nations most vitally concerned, and no others, are invited, have responded with alacrity.

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These nations could not bring America into active cooperation with them, because of the political circumstances that had prevented us from becoming a party to the League in which they are associated, but this Government could bring them into cooperation with it, by means of a conference outside of and independent of the League, for the accomplishment of the same purposes. In this matter the aim of the League and the aim of the conference are identical. It should make no great difference to the League, how or by what agencies the thing is done if it be done. Any action by the nations for the promotion of peace is in accord with the principles of the League and a furtherance of its designs."

Nor will successful action by the Washington Conference weaken the League or lesson its usefulness as an agency for peace, declares this St. Louis paper:

"On the contrary, we are inclined to believe that effective accomplishment at the Washington meeting will remove the greatest obstacle that now exists to the achievement of the League's purposes. It was from the beginning plainly recognized that limitation of armaments was one of the most important and at the same time one of the most difficult tasks intrusted to that organization. Even if the United States had been an active member it would have been hard for the League, with its powers limited to inquiry and recommendation, to have established an agreement among the nations on this matter. It will be exceedingly difficult for the coming conference to do this, but composed as it will be of special representatives acting directly on behalf of their respective governments, with these governments deeply concerned in the success of the conference and prepared to accept its conclusions, it is reasonable to expect that the difficulties will be cleared away and agreement accomplished. That being done the way would seem to be open to a larger field of usefulness for the League than would be possible to it so long as the armament problem remained unsolved. The American Government may continue to ignore this great organization, but none the less it exists, and it is operating to carry out the purposes of its creation. With the establishment of the International Court of Justice it will have completed its equipment for the promotion and application of principles of international law that are founded upon justice, and will have set up the machinery for the impartial consideration of international dispute as a means to the maintenance of international right and international peace. It may be that somehow we shall absorb the League, it may be that willy nilly it will absorb us, but one thing is sure, the essential principles upon which it is founded are American principles, and in it or out of it we shall have to walk in step with it or be untrue to ourselves."

"Lamentable as it is that the League of Nations has been crippled by the antagonism of the United States and hampered by the continued functioning of the Allied Supreme Council," says the New York *Times*, "the fact remains that to-day the center of hope for limiting armaments lies not at Geneva, but at Washington." "The principal reason why the conference offers better prospects for immediate results than the League's commission is that the United States will be represented in the conference, and under the present Administration the United States will not even receive or reply to communications from the League," remarks the Philadelphia *Record*, which adds:

"The United States has succeeded, so far as this matter is concerned, in thwarting the League of Nations. It is not creditable to the United States that it has done this, but as it has called the limitations conference the end may be attained by a different process.

"There is no indication that the limitation of armies will be considered at the limitations conference. This subject which is hardly second to the limitation of navies, will remain for the League's commission to deal with. The League is still the only organization that can deal with the causes of war and means to avert war. The International Court of Justice has been selected, and will soon organize, and will have a powerful influence, even without us, in moving nations to settle their controversies by negotiation or litigation or arbitration. In case these methods are refused, or fail, the League remains the only '*posse comitatus* of nations' to prevent war, which Mr. Roosevelt insisted upon repeatedly between 1910 and 1915, and for which Mr. Taft created his League to Enforce Peace."

As the Newark *Evening News* sees it, the League "does not expect much from the Harding conference," but "will await the outcome with impatience and, if it fails of substantial results, resume its own efforts more vigorously than ever." "America," says the Boston *Herald*, "is at one with the League of Nations in its aims, while differing in its methods." And in the New York *Journal of Commerce* we read:

"There would have been no need to hold a special conference on disarmament had the United States subscribed to the Covenant of the League of Nations. That instrument provides fully for the main purpose of the Washington Conference, inasmuch as the members of the League formally recognize that the maintenance of peace requires the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety, and the enforcement by common action of international obligations.

AND WE MIGHT HAVE HAD SEATS WITH ALL THE REST OF THE FOLK.

—Williams in the Indianapolis *News*.

"But, with the United States standing outside of the circle of the League, it would be folly to attempt to formulate an international rule of armaments. Hence, President Harding's proposal comes in most opportunely to enable the League to function in a matter which constitutes one of the determining reasons for its existence. In regard to the problems of the Pacific, with which it is specifically charged to deal, the conference will have an obvious advantage over any mechanism that could be provided by the League of Nations. That is to say, it can act promptly, and with a degree of authority inherent in the limitation of its membership to the Powers immediately concerned."

Meanwhile, the popular demand for a solution of the disarmament problem is growing, particularly in the United States. When ninety-six United States Senators and four hundred and thirty-five Congressmen returned to Washington after a month's recess spent in renewing contact with their home communities, a Washington correspondent tells us they were nearly unanimous in reporting disarmament the most popular issue "back home." Among the electorate of the country as a whole "the concern about reducing armaments is even greater than the concern about unemployment," we are told; because "to the sentiment based on the old League of Nations idealism is added a hard practical sentiment in favor of disarmament based on the wish for lower taxes."

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TALKING IRELAND INTO PEACE

ALL SUMMER LONG the Irish people, relieved by the truce from the terror of noonday riots and midnight assassinations, have been soothed into security by the almost daily interchange of statements between their representatives and the eloquent Welshman who speaks for the British empire. So grateful is the peace that editors and correspondents, while perplexed by successive deadlocks and ultimata, do not see how any sane leader will dare break the soporific charm of the cross-channel conversations by renewing the clash of arms. But whatever the final outcome, the diplomatic correspondence that has been going on these three months between the British Prime Minister and the Sinn Fein President has, as viewed objectively by our press, "all the fascination of a brilliant and dramatic matching of wits." "What a weaving of words and what a correspondence!" exclaims the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. "The epistolary gladiators wield words as rapiers with a subtlety and skill that can be admired. No sooner do the spectators applaud the thrust of the Welshman than they are compelled to give plaudits to the parry and reposte of the Irishman." So remarks the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, noting that in the meanwhile, "as a witty cartoonist has depicted it, the door of Irish negotiations is left open because it is revolving." We have all of us learned not to take the notes of the negotiators at face value, the Chicago *Evening Post* observes, for "when the letters sound most hostile Dublin and London are most hopeful." The New York *Evening Post* finds "as much tragedy as comedy" in the situation, and comes to the conclusion that the fundamental of it "is apparently the need of a minute's recess in which Ireland shall declare herself independent and taste of her independence and then proceed to apply for admission into the British Empire."

When Celt meets Celt the verbal tug-of-war is likely to be

THEY ALWAYS LEAVE THE DOOR OPEN.

—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

interesting and long-drawn-out. At least our newspaper writers are sure it's so in the present case. Here it is October and the debate which has been substituted for murders and reprisals and counter-reprisals has been going on since July 8. In fact, it really began two weeks earlier. The New York *Tribune* presents this brief résumé of the negotiations between Premier Lloyd George and Mr. De Valera:

"June 24—Premier Lloyd George invited Eamon de Valera, 'president of the Irish republic,' and Sir James Craig, premier of Ulster, to a conference in London, looking toward peace in Ireland.

Photograph by International.

WITH A DUKE AT HIS BRIDLE REIN.

David Lloyd George, who has been called "the most remarkable Prime Minister of England since the time of the elder Pitt," thinking about his next note to De Valera as he rides over the Scottish moors attended by his host, the Duke of Atholl.

"July 8—De Valera accepts the invitation and a truce is declared.

"July 10—Lloyd George asks De Valera to set a date.

"July 11—De Valera sets July 14.

"Aug. 11—De Valera, after conferences with Lloyd George in London, resulting in Great Britain offering dominion home rule, sends note to Lloyd George refusing the proposals on the ground that British reservations in them offset the advantages, and arguing for full independence and absolute separation. De Valera also suggests referring the issues to an arbitration committee composed of one representative on each side and the President of the United States.

"Aug. 14—Lloyd George in a note to De Valera refuses to compromise on the question of the right to secede, or to submit to foreign arbitration, but expresses the hope that Ireland will accept the terms, the best England can offer.

"Aug. 24—De Valera informs Lloyd George that the Dail Eireann has rejected the terms unanimously, but is ready to appoint representatives to negotiate peace on the principle of government by the consent of the governed. He adds that Ireland is ready to defend herself by force.

"Aug. 26—Lloyd George replies that further negotiations would be futile and dangerous until the Sinn Fein can comprehend the extent of the government's concessions. He offers to meet De Valera again, but is not willing to discuss the principle of government by the consent of the governed.

"Aug. 31—Ireland again rejects Lloyd George's terms, but offers to meet the Premier once more if he will discuss government by the consent of the governed. It declares that the people of Ireland acknowledge no voluntary union with Great Britain.

"Sept. 8—British Cabinet invites De Valera to send delegates to a conference at Inverness, Scotland, September 20, with the sole condition that Ireland must remain within the Empire.

"Sept. 16—De Valera's reply is made public in Dublin, accepting the invitation, but insisting that Sinn Fein delegates can sit only as representatives of an independent state.

"Sept. 16—Lloyd George cancels Inverness conference, declaring this would amount to recognition of the Irish republic,

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but says he will consult with Ministers as to his future course.

"Sept. 16—De Valera telegraphs his surprize at Lloyd George's decision, and explains that if Ireland did not make clear the status of her representatives her position would be prejudiced.

"Sept. 17—Lloyd George reiterates and amplifies his refusal to confer on the basis of an independent Ireland.

"Sept. 17—De Valera telegraphs that he accepted the invitation without calling on Great Britain to abandon any principles, and adds that 'we can only recognize ourselves for what we are.'

"Sept. 18—Lloyd George telegraphs De Valera that he is ready to meet Sinn Fein delegates as the representatives of their people, but that the claim to represent a sovereign state must be withdrawn."

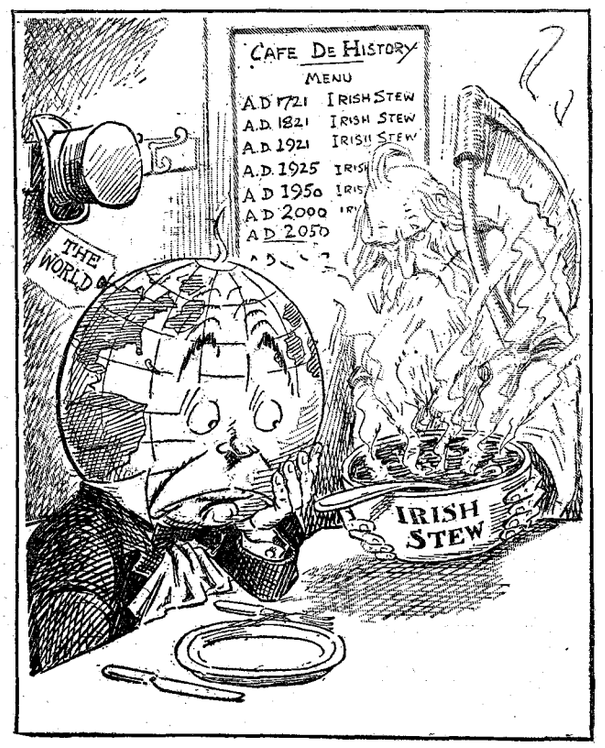
In this interchange "Lloyd George, master of Old World diplomacy, has been vanquished by De Valera," so Frank P. Walsh thinks. This zealous American upholder of the Sinn Fein position adds, in a statement made for the Universal Service after a visit to Ireland and printed in the New York *American:*

"The Talleyrand-Metternich style of slippery indirectness and craftiness was met by forthright truth and naked statement, and went down in defeat before them.

"The notes of Lloyd George have been wordy and vague, while those of De Valera have been models of terseness and lucidity."

"The Irish unquestionably have the best of the verbal argument," agrees the Socialist New York *Call*, and the Irish insistence upon entering into negotiations as a sovereign state does not seem to the *Minnesota Daily Star* any mere technicality. Americans find something bold and fine in Patrick Henry's "Give me liberty or give me death," and it is difficult for the Minneapolis labor journal "to discover any reason why the words do not as well become an Irish Republican leader as they did our own Patrick Henry."

Taking "a merely sporting view of the wordy duel," most



FED UP.

—Gale in the Los Angeles *Times.*

thinking readers would, however, in the opinion of the New York *World*, "adjudge the honors to the shrewd Welsh attorney." That is,

"Lloyd George has accomplished his main purpose of uniting behind him practically all shades of English opinion. Not even the English Labor Party can as a whole accept the De Valera premise of a sovereign Ireland, including Ulster. On the other hand, Mr. De Valera, urged on by fanatical Sinn Feiners, chiefly in the United States, out of the dust and heat of conflict, has been maneuvered into a position where it is doubtful if he can command a united Irish support."

HARMONY OR BUST.

—Morris for the George Mathew Adams Service.

That "Lloyd George has shown himself a shrewder controversialist than De Valera and has pushed the Irish leader from one position to another until at last the Premier has got all that he need ask," is also the opinion of the New York *Times*. "Mr. De Valera and the Irish republic have been put in the wrong," flatly declares the Boston *Transcript*. De Valera's apparent belief that Irish independence can be won by rhetorical subtlety "would be amusing if it were not so damaging," says the New York *Evening Post*. Such tactics, it believes, have harmed his case and "when a journal which has fought for Irish freedom, as *The New Statesman* has fought for it, can speak of 'the impossible Irish' it is time for level-headed Irishmen to ask themselves whether De Valera has not been suffered to go too far." The trouble with the Irish, according to the London weekly, is that they are "an intensely 'political' race; they love caucuses and secret societies and shibboleths; but they have almost no capacity at all for 'getting to business.'" As the British editor further discourses on Irish "impossibility":

"In politics, the English habitually think in terms of realities. We employ all sorts of resounding phrases, and political abstractions and pretenses, but we do not think in them—whereas the Irish do. They care more for a phrase than for a fact, more for a verbal admission of their 'independence' than for the realities of freedom. . . . How are we to conduct serious negotiations with such a people? Inevitably we must get at cross-purposes."

But *The New Statesman* does not believe that there can be an absolute deadlock, for the Irishmen "do not want to go on fighting us any more than we want to go on fighting them." But English opinion, it concludes, is an extremely important factor, and "if Mr. Lloyd George should appeal to the country on the basis of the published correspondence between Mr. De Valera and himself and General Smuts, he will win hands down. And he will gain a new mandate."

The diplomacy over Ireland, observes the Dallas *News*, has

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certainly been open enough." The British and the Irish leader each feels obliged to keep his own extremists in line. Thus the discussion "becomes a sort of contest in shouting from the housetops that the mountains will level with the plains and snails will run over pedestrians before either side will give in an inch." While "this sort of parley is good for the lungs, unfortunately, it doesn't seem to get anywhere." And the Texas editor finds it a valuable index of the value of "open covenants openly arrived at":

"WELL, I CAN ALWAYS CHANGE DOCTORS."

—Knott in the Dallas *News*.

"We speak of open covenants openly arrived at—and there is an interpretation of the phrase which can be made to stand the test of common sense. But taken literally and applied as many seem to desire, the method defeats its own ends, assuming that it were enforceable. Manifestly, the holding of caucuses and conferences from which the nimbus of public clamor and prejudice is shut out must be possible if an agreement is to be reached which can be formulated into a covenant at all. The Irish situation thus far seems to illustrate this."

But right here another Texas paper begs to differ. It does not agree with those who say that a quiet talk behind closed doors would wind the business up more quickly. It has the idea that "these secret agreements which satisfy because of the speed by which they can be arranged only serve to postpone the real issue." For, observes this daily, the Houston *Chronicle:*

"If the Irish and English people are not brought together in spirit, a contract entered into by two men or by 200 men will not count for much in the long run.

"We think the publicity of this correspondence, tho it seems to retard the immediate result, serves a good purpose.

"It will certainly define and clarify the various issues involved.

"It will permit people on both sides to understand each other's position in a more thorough manner.

"It will remove the possibility of snap judgment, as well, as any misapprehension of the consequences.

"Undoubtedly the British premier and Mr. De Valera could have concocted some kind of a makeshift by pussyfooting around in secret.

"Would it have stuck? Would it have removed the fundamentals of the conflict?

"Of course, it takes more time for millions to come to an agreement than it does tens, or even hundreds, but isn't an agreement so made apt to last longer?"

NEW MEXICO'S ELECTION AS A STRAW

THE "SHOW-DOWN" IN NEW MEXICO, as the Savannah *News* (Dem.) calls the special election which resulted in the victory of a Republican Senator last week, is interpreted as "a conditional O. K. of the Harding Administration," by the Albuquerque *Journal*, an independent Republican paper of New Mexico, which is in a position to size up State sentiment. That the special election was a "referendum" is, in fact, generally conceded by both Democratic and Republican editors; as Mark Sullivan, Washington political correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, writes, "it was the first election of a national official since the Republicans came into power, and because of this, politicians of both parties look forward to proclaiming the result as an index of any change or lack of change in public sentiment."

Nationwide interest in what ordinarily would have been a purely local affair was first aroused by President Harding's letter reviewing the accomplishments of the first six months under the Republican régime. This, complained several Democratic papers, was clearly a campaign document to aid in the New Mexico election, and thereupon, says *The Post's* correspondent, the Democratic and Republican National Committees made the election an important matter. Senators and Congressmen from surrounding States, and well-known women speakers were prest into service.

Running against Senator Bursum, Republican, who won, were a Democrat, Judge Hanna, who aspired to the governorship in the last election, a Socialist, and an Independent Republican. The election was to choose a Senator to serve out the unexpired term of Albert B. Fall, now Secretary of the Interior, who, as the New York *World* points out, was not in New Mexico aiding in the election of his Republican successor, but "rounding up cattle and buffalo in Montana." As the Democratic Roswell (N. M.) *Record* sums up the results of September 20:

"The election was won by the Republicans for two main reasons. First, the majority of the voters of the State felt that the National Administration as represented by Mr. Bursum should be given further time to develop its plans. Second, New Mexico normally has a Republican plurality and there were no outstanding reasons why any large defection should go to Mr. Hanna. The vote that might have elected Mr. Hanna to the Senate went to Senator Bursum largely because of the disposition to give the party represented by Senator Bursum a fair opportunity to make good.

"The great lesson that must be drawn from Tuesday's election is that the voters are waiting to see how the Republican party handles the situation that confronts the country. If the New Mexico election means anything, it means that further time will be given the Republicans. On the other hand *The Record* is firmly convinced that the voters will demand some material results by the time of the Congressional elections next fall."

The New York *World* (Ind. Dem.), the Springfield *Republican*, and other papers of similar political belief, find it hard to forgive President Harding for inditing the aforementioned "campaign document." President Wilson was furiously denounced for "dragging the Presidential office into politics," as *The Republican* puts it, while President Harding now congratulates the new Republican Senator from New Mexico and looks upon his election as "heartening." Which causes *The World* to remark in sarcastic vein:

"During the Senatorial campaign in New Mexico the Republicans took great pains to explain that the campaign was only a local issue. Merely for form's sake President Harding appealed for mercy for Bursum in a letter to Senator McCormick.

"But now that the election in New Mexico is over and Senator Bursum has been elected, a wave of enthusiasm sweeps the Republican Party. After all, it seems that the election of an obscure candidate in the Southwest was a great national issue. The Harding Administration has won a great victory. Its policies have been triumphantly vindicated at the polls."

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YANKEE CAPITAL INVADING EUROPE

OF FAR-REACHING SIGNIFICANCE, thinks the Springfield *Union*, is the acquisition by an American syndicate of a one-third share in the vast properties of Archduke Frederick of Austria. These consist of part of the Teschen iron mines and steel works, employing 20,000 workers; hundreds of thousands of acres of valuable forest lands, many fertile farms, the dairies that supply Vienna with milk, lumber mills, beet-sugar plantations and mills, chateaux, villas and historic castles scattered throughout Italy, Austria, Roumania, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, Hungary and Jugo-Slavia. In addition, many Vienna apartment buildings and a museum containing approximately a million art objects were acquired. On the very day that this singular information was published, William M. Wood, head of the American Woolen Company, announced that a subsidiary concern had obtained options on the output of thirty-five worsted, woolen, and yarn mills in Germany, Czecho-Slovakia and Austria. The plan of the American concern, we are told, is to provide credit, and furnish raw materials and semi-finished products to some of the mills for a percentage of their output, according to the New York *News Record*, an authority in the textile trade. Thus a large amount of American capital is placed behind foreign resources and labor. As the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* remarks, "It is all very dramatic and unusual. For a century European capital crossed the Atlantic to develop the New World; now the New World's capital flows back across the sea to rehabilitate a broken Europe."

The investment of American money in foreign enterprises, and the employment of American brains in the economic restoration of Europe will be "for the great advantage of this country, as well as of Europe," believes the Baltimore *Evening Sun*, for "every such investment will do its part toward relieving the present unstable conditions of world business." And surely we can afford to make such investments, point out other editors, for at the present time we have about half the gold of the world.

The action of the American Woolen Company's subsidiary concern will make the United States a formidable rival of Great Britain as an investor in the textile enterprises of other nations, declares the *News Record*. Whether the company will import foreign-made woolens into the United States remains to be seen, however. It is well known that Germany, for instance, is making goods at prices far below ours, and it is only a question of time, thinks the head of the American Woolen Company, when "these goods are going to come into this country, anyhow." Why should not American business men reap the profits, asks Mr. Wood. As *The News Record* tells us:

"Why American textile men should have withheld so long from mill investments abroad was a question that puzzled even those American textile men who were in a position to make such investments. There were examples right in their own mill communities of foreigners owning and operating mills in direct competition with their own. Yet there was no effort made to depart from their defensive attitude and carry the competition right into the foreigners' own lands.

"The weaving industry, next to pottery perhaps the oldest in civilization, had lent itself peculiarly to the talents of American organization, and in its allied branches America had long ago taken the lead of all other nations. But American enterprise was confined within American territorial limits and no inducement abroad was sufficient to interest American capital.

"It was said that American capital had all it could do to erect plants and furnish the operating expenses for the rapidly growing industry at home, and this, in a measure, was true. But it is now realized that the war has changed conditions and that American textile interests enjoy unequaled opportunities to expand abroad."

Now, explains the Boston *News Bureau*, gold "has become with us a veritable embarrassment of riches, but the flow remains insignificant compared with the debit balance against the rest of the world." Continues this financial daily:

"Under a war-transformed relation, we already hold a paper or security stake in Europe generally estimated around $16,000,000,000—with predictions common that it will exceed $20,000,000,000 before the peak is reached. We are quite disinclined to increase the governmental accommodations, but we may have to extend further the commercial credits before the trade tide has definitely turned.

"Already a good many mills and foundries in the Old World are reputed to have passed into hands of such American buyers, just as a good many more are understood to have arranged to operate practically as agents for American or English principals, supplying them with raw material. The outright sales of such

SAME OLD WAGE SLAVES, BUT A NEW KING.

Hapsburg holdings acquired by a U. S. syndicate.—News Item.
—Walker in the New York *Call*.

properties mean a transfer of American principal on a large scale that, in respective exchange terms, means a big dent in the collective European debit account."

"Business is proverbially unsentimental," as the Kansas City *Journal* reminds us, "therefore mere sentiment will not retard the expansion of commercial relations between the United States and her late enemy nations." Transactions of the kind already noted "indicate the way in which events naturally turn when a country long a debtor suddenly becomes the chief creditor nation of the world," notes the Springfield *Union*. It adds:

"It may be said that this is transferring to Europe capital that could be used in our own industries, but it is not a transfer of capital now at the disposal of this country. The money used is money that we can not at present collect in other ways; the whole American payment can be completed in the exchange market without the movement of a dollar. It may also be said that such a process, if carried out to any great extent, would result in the employment of foreign labor to the exclusion of our own. But the situation is such that the needs of Europe can be supplied only by increased production based on the depreciated currencies in which purchases must be made. A large part of Europe has nothing with which to buy goods on the present American basis of wages and costs. But American capital can employ foreign labor on its own soil with its own currency for the supply of its own needs, and at the same time establish a more workable relation with American industry and markets.

"This American syndicate's purchase is not an isolated or unique instance. Others less dramatic are taking place, without attracting special attention, and the tendency is likely to become more and more apparent. It should have a remarkable expansion whenever Russia with her vast resources regains a workable political and economic connection with the rest of the world."

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THE WORLD'S UNEMPLOYED

WITH THE EXCEPTION OF GREAT BRITAIN and the United States, both of which are faced with critical unemployment problems, other nations throughout the world are comparatively well off, according to the figures of Ernest Greenwood, American representative of the International Labor Organization of the League of Nations, in a New York *Times* article. In fact, Spain does not seem to have felt the unemployment crisis to any extent, he says, while in Italy, where conditions are improving slowly but surely, the number of workers out of employment in May of this year was estimated to be only about 250,000. Japan also is rapidly recovering from her wide-spread depression of last year. But "unemployment has been increasing rapidly in Great Britain," Mr. Greenwood tells us, "and that country is facing a crisis as serious, if not more serious, than our own." Of 12,000,000 registered workers, there were in June 2,127,400 unemployed, despite the British Government's extensive program for the organization of public works. In France conditions seem to have improved. In one industry, however (the textile industry), there was a falling off of production last summer ranging all the way from 15 per cent. to 75 per cent. in some districts. And while this year's figures of the Ministry of Labor are not available, the central employment offices of that body placed 1,078,000 workers last year in transient and comparatively permanent positions.

The principal measures which have been taken by the various countries to alleviate unemployment are unemployment insurance, a national system of free employment exchanges, the organization of public works to furnish employment, and the coordination of all three of these systems. It is perhaps in the latter that the ultimate solution of the unemployment problem will eventually be found, thinks Mr. Greenwood. In Italy, for instance—

> "The present measures for dealing with unemployment are compulsory insurance against unemployment and the establishment of free public employment exchanges. The Italian law for unemployment insurance does not stop at a mere organization of insurance nor confine its activities to the collection of contributions and the payment of benefits. It goes further, recognizing the principle that any wisely conceived plan of insurance ought not only to provide for the repair of the loss, but also to prevent or at least reduce the risk of its recurrence."

Early in 1919 there were more than a million workers in Germany out of employment, but at the present time their number is estimated to be only about 300,000. In 1920, 400,000,000 marks were spent by the German Government for productive work for the unemployed. Belgian trade unions reported in February of this year that 22.7 per cent. of their membership of 621,000 were unemployed, the textile trades suffering more heavily than all other trades combined. The Belgian Government is endeavoring to meet the crisis by entering upon a number of public works.

In Denmark the unemployment figures in February were 23.2 per cent., and in the Netherlands the total number of workers out of employment last January was 81,743, while Czecho-Slovakia now reports only 50,000. In Poland there were about 88,000 unemployed on April 1, while in February 20.8 per cent. of Sweden's trade unionists were out of work. Although the total population of the Austrian Republic is 6,667,430, according to Mr. Greenwood's figures, only 19,000 were without employment in May of this year. The ninety free employment agencies throughout Canada placed 600,000 persons in positions during the first fifteen months following March, 1919, but early in this year the percentage of unemployed reported by trade unions had increased to over 13.0 per cent.

It is Mr. Greenwood's conclusion that "the judicious release of public contracts in such times as these would have a tonic effect upon the whole labor market," and that "the tendency to unemployment would therefore be considerably lessened." However, he considers it unlikely that there will ever be a return to the economic conditions which existed prior to July, 1914:

> "The relation of countries has been altered materially. Some industrial nations have fewer exports than in 1914. Transportation systems are changing. There are enormous public works to be undertaken, large government loans, a large amount of paper money and fluctuating exchanges. Rates of wages and prices of the war period show indications of surviving for many years in all countries. These are totally diverse from those of the pre-war period. The casualties due to the war, partial cessation of immigration, the decrease in birth rates, and conditions of military service will all certainly affect employment in many countries for years to come."

OUR "3 PER CENT." IMMIGRATION SNARL

THE FIRST TWO MINUTES OF AUGUST found two ships lying quietly off New York, just outside the three-mile limit. And these particular ships were not "bootleggers," either; they were carrying immigrants from Europe. The reason for hovering outside the jurisdiction of the United States—with steam up—was that the July quotas allowed several European nationalities had been exceeded. When the new month was ushered in, however, a race for shore began, with the result that the winner (by two minutes) filled the quotas, and nothing but deportation remained for scores of immigrants on the losing vessel. In the wee sma' hours of September 1 a similar race occurred in which six ships participated, and it is predicted that the same thing will happen around midnight of September 30.

Happenings of this sort—"attempts to evade the law," the Cleveland *News* calls them—throw the searchlight on the "3 per cent." Emergency Immigration Act, which limits immigration to 3 per cent. of each nationality already in the United States, as determined by the census of 1910. Many editors declare that it is "unworkable," and that it visits hardships on those who come here expecting to find a home, even in some instances separating families of a certain nationality when the quota of that nationality is filled. The New York *Globe* finds the new act "stupid"; *The World*, "asinine" and "idiotic"; *The Evening World*, "oppressive, absurd and illogical." "We have had foolish experiments in immigration control, but none to compare to this," avers the last-named paper. "Stupidity in framing and administering this restrictive immigration act seems to have gone the limit," agrees the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, while the Syracuse *Herald* informs us that "it is the testimony of all who know that the new law for regulating immigration is working badly."

President Harding, however, in replying to representations by a New York Congressman of cruelties in the enforcement of the new law, declares that, if the case has been correctly presented to him, "the difficulty must be charged to dishonest steamship agents who have brought to this country innocent immigrants in spite of our continued warnings." "And Mr. Harding was not far wrong," believes the Washington *Herald*, which remarks that "it is hard to teach an old dog new tricks." "These steamship companies," adds Mr. Hoover's paper, "have sinned so long in immigration transportation that it is hard for them to reform."

"There is no fault to be found with the method of admitting a specified number of aliens of any one nationality each month, but Congress left the method to be applied in a blundering and inhumane way," maintains the Troy *Record*. As the Syracuse *Herald* explains:

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"The majority of Congress evidently believed that the plan of opening our gates to 3 per cent. per annum, averaged by months, of the total number of aliens from any given country enumerated by the census of 1910 would be a happy way out of our immigration difficulty. But it has not proved to be happy; and we have reason to doubt whether it is sensible or just.

"The longer the new expedient is tried, we believe, the more clearly it will appear that a rationing yardstick is not the best gage for measuring the inflow of immigration."

"The spirit of the law, not the letter, is violated in the way it is enforced," complains the Indianapolis *Star*. Moreover, says the Minneapolis *Journal*, "it works injustice and hardship." But the net effect of the new immigration policy, thinks the editor of the bulletin of the Associated General Contractors, will be to "prevent the immigration to this country of the most useful class of immigrants—the common laborers who come here to work in the construction industry."

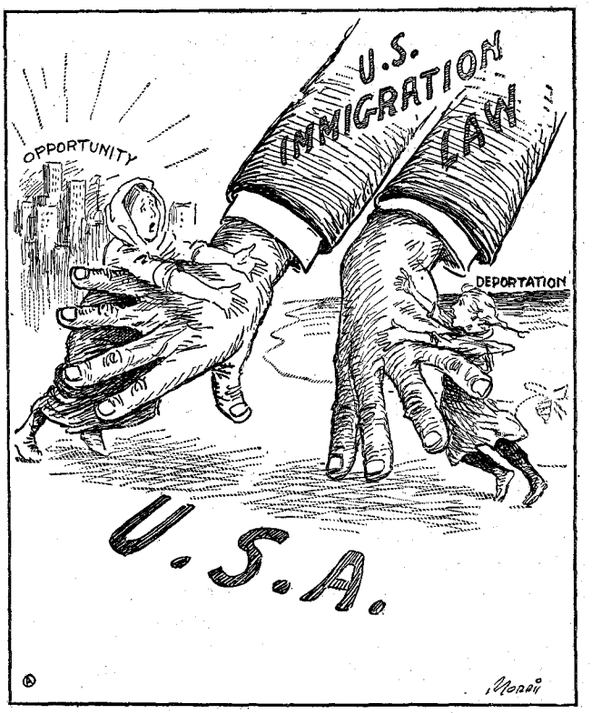
But in the opinion of the Los Angeles *Times*, all this "clamor about the iniquities of the new immigration law is assuming such proportions as to lead one to suspect that propagandists are back of it." As this paper sees it, "undesirables are kept away from our shores at a time when the number of unemployed is probably as great as at any time in our history." It is no secret, says *The Times*, that "representatives of the trans-Atlantic steamship companies have been busy in Washington, calling for conferences and buttonholing Congressmen, with the intent of securing modification of the present restrictions." The Cincinnati *Times-Star* even declares that recent incidents "have been seized upon by people who oppose any restriction of immigration as part of their campaign to discredit the new immigration law." "Who pays for this effort to depopularize the new law," asks *The Times-Star*. And it goes on:

"The fact is that the new immigration law, from the date of its enactment, has been subjected to organized attack by individuals, racial groups and newspapers who are intent upon bringing about its repeal and who, at the bottom of things, are against any action by the American Government to protect this country from practically unlimited immigration."

While a portion of the surplus immigrants may be permitted to enter the United States under personal bond, and be charged to the year's totals, it is pointed out that at the end of this year "the day of reckoning must come." Under the provisions of the new act, the quota divisions of the 71,163 immigrants which may be accepted in any one month are as follows:

Albania	57	Portugal	454
Austria	1,489	Roumania	1,483
Belgium	311	Russia	6,349
Bulgaria	60	Spain	133
Czecho-Slovakia	2,854	Sweden	3,991
Danzig	57	Switzerland	749
Denmark	1,129	United Kingdom	15,441
Finland	778	Other Europe	17
Fiume	14	Armenia	318
France	1,138	Palestine	11
Germany	13,608	Smyrna district	88
Greece	657	Syria	181
Hungary	1,127	Other Turkey	43
Italy	8,404	Other Asia	16
Jugo-Slavia	1,281	Africa	24
Luxemburg	18	Australia	54
Netherlands	720	New Zealand	10
Norway	2,423	Atlantic Islands	12
Poland	4,004	Pacific Islands	4
Eastern Galicia	1,156		

After the steamship companies have been compelled to carry back (at their own expense) a few hundreds of the surplus, "they will begin to cooperate with each other and the law will be found entirely workable," thinks the Washington *Herald*. At present, points out the New York *Tribune*, "the new law provides no fine or punishment for steamship companies which disregard its provisions." Nor is the company required to refund the returned immigrant's passage money, adds the Commissioner General of Immigration in a New York *World* interview. The only recourse left to immigration officials is to obey the law, explains the Detroit *Free Press*, which believes the law was enacted "because this country now has more workers than it can employ." At any rate, argues the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, "immigration officials should not be allowed to strain



IN THE LAND OF LIBERTY.

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

the law and admit surplus immigrants. There is too much law enforcement already at the discretion of the enforcing authorities."

What, then, is the remedy for the situation? Whatever the merits of the law, and however it is being enforced, "it is plain that if we are not to have a constant process of 'quota' congestion at this end, the flow of immigration must be regulated in Europe," declares the New York *Evening Post*. "There are both humane and economic reasons" why this should be done, agrees the New York *Tribune*, and the Philadelphia *Record* is authority for the statement that "it not only would be more efficient, but cheaper in the long run than our present system." Canada eliminates the unsuitable immigrant at the source, points out a writer in *The Outlook* (New York) and "this is much to be preferred over rejection upon arrival at a Canadian port, which may involve hardship to this immigrant, unnecessary transportation expenses, and vexatious delays." Our consuls abroad could visé the immigrant's passports after thorough medical and other examination, maintains the New York *Tribune*. In the belief of this paper:

"That there should be such examination goes without saying. We are now practising it, in difficult and unsatisfactory circumstances, at Ellis Island. Certainly it would seem to be to the advantage of all concerned to have it done on the other side. It would cost our Government less. It would be better for the immigrants. It would be better for the steamship companies, for it would mean fewer to be taken back at the companies' expense.

"With a competent consular service nine-tenths of those who are now rejected and excluded at Ellis Island would be rejected on the other side, and would thus be saved a fruitless journey."

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TOPICS IN BRIEF

ALLEGED prohibition is the cause of alleged liquor.—*Fresno Herald.*

LIQUOR is hard on the constitution and vice versa.—*Nashville Tennessean.*

POLITICAL gas is not of the illuminating variety.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

NIAGARA isn't the only roaring flood on our northern border.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

THERE are some German marks which can never be wiped out.—*Wall Street Journal.*

IN West Virginia it took armament to force disarmament—and the world is just an enlarged West Virginia.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

TARIFF tinkerers usually have a high conception of duty.—*Rochester Times-Union.*

PROHIBITION has a hard time trying to compete with an inventive people.—*Charleston Gazette.*

THE disarmament conference is to establish non-communication with Mars.—*Nashville Tennessean.*

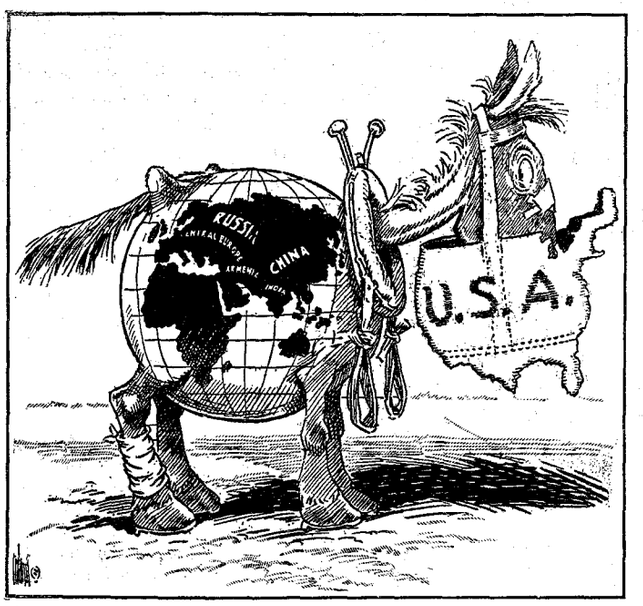
THE only time the Spanish cabinet breaks into the news is when it resigns.—*Honolulu Star-Bulletin.*

IN 1916 Germany planned on making America pay for the war. Well, we are.—*Marquette Tribune.*

FOOTBALL will be popular this year because it has so much kick in it.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

ONE American book is supremely popular in Europe—Uncle Sam's Pocket-book.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

WE always thought the Irish wanted freedom until they began to insist on having a republic.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*



THE NOSE-BAG.

—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch.*

WE wonder if Ireland does form an independent republic whether it will include New York City.—*Charleston Gazette.*

MONEY goes a little farther now, but it is still unable to go quite as far as next payday.—*Indianapolis Star.*

THE man who first called it the "easy" payment plan was mighty careless with his adjectives.—*Roanoke World News.*

MADAME CURIE says the earth is not cooling off. Certainly not where the Irish question is discussed.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

THE Bolshevists may not be strong on providing food for Russia, but they are experts at making a hash of things.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

THE difference between an Irishman and an American is that the Irishman thinks he isn't free and the American thinks he is.—*Minnesota Star.*

"PIKE'S Peak or Bust!" said the pioneers.
"PRICE Peak and Bust!" say the profiteers.
—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

ASTRONOMERS can explain almost everything except the odd circumstances that moonshine is more abundant on dark nights.—*Indianapolis Star.*

THE Chicago telegraph messenger recently arrested for speeding shouldn't be punished—he should be sent to Congress.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

GEORGE HARVEY and Charlie Chaplin Vie for News Space in London.—Headline. Who says the Londoner has no sense of humor?—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

A BRITISH psychologist says that one way to avoid apoplexy is to tell the truth. But if we told the whole truth it might give some other people apoplexy.—*Philadelphia Record.*

"PROSPERITY," says Brother Williams, "makes us all feel like dancin' a jig, an' w'en we gits done dancin' and payin' de fiddler, we ain't got no prosperity!"—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

WE are tickled most to death with a government that can build forty-million-dollar battleships for the junkman and can't afford to buy a home for its Ambassador to France.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

THESE are anti-bellum days.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

SOME representatives in Congress are only fairly so.—*Charleston Gazette.*

HUMAN nature can't be altered by being haltered.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

LIMITATION of armament should have no limitation downward—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

IS the legacy of national prohibition to be bootlegacy?—*Chicago Journal of Commerce.*

SAMSON had the right idea about advertising. He took two columns and brought down the house.—*Charleston Gazette.*

DOVE of peace hovering over Ireland is taking awful chances.—*Wall Street Journal.*

EVERY time Hoover takes his eye off it, the cost of living goes up again.—*New York World.*

WHEN we feed Russia, we can omit the soup. She's already in that.—*Nashville Tennessean.*

THE Greeks are pushing the Turk hard, but have not yet got his Angora.—*Boston Herald.*

THE new heads of Alaska and the Philippines are Bone and Wood, respectively.—*Nashville Tennessean.*

NEWS item: "Ford cars have taken another drop." Where'd they get it?—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

IF the nations ever bill and coo it will be because thought of the bill teaches them to coo.—*Tacoma Ledger.*

THE German cry has been changed from "Hoch, der Kaiser!" to "God save the mark."—*Columbus Dispatch.*

MR. GOMPERS can boast that the union workers who proclaimed "No beer, no work!" had both demands conceded.—*Wall Street Journal.*

REDUCTION of navies should proceed on the theory that the Dove of Peace is not a fleet bird.—*Norfolk Virginian Pilot.*

THE premier of Britain is willing to turn the policing power over to the Irish. Most American cities did that long ago.—*Manila Bulletin.*

THERE is a growing suspicion that an underselling Germany is about as much of a menace as an overbearing Germany.—*Canton Repository.*

WHAT this country needs from the miners and operators is more underground operation and fewer field operations.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

AMERICAN sportsmen have taken the other cups from Europe. It only remains for the Anti-Saloon League to take the hiccup.—*Richmond News Leader.*

THE kickers forget that the only liberties that have been taken from the American people have been taken by the American people.—*Akron Beacon-Journal.*

THE Germans are planning a new offensive against the world; they are talking about exiling all the Hohenzollerns from Germany.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

IT strikes us those Greeks would make much better headway against the Turks if they charged as they do in some of their fruit stores over here.—*Philadelphia Enquirer.*

ONCE again Mars is reported to be trying to communicate with us. If the Martians knew more about us they wouldn't be so curious.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

IN the heart of the New York financial district there is an animal hospital.—News Item. We didn't know New York's financial district had a heart.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

RELIEF workers say that if Russia pulls through the coming winter it will be by a close shave, but it will be hard to make the world think Russia will resort to this.—*Manila Bulletin.*

"LEAGUE OF NATIONS Takes Slap at U. S." says a headline. Uncle Sam is in a good-natured mood, and probably would turn the other cheek if he knew which one he had been slapped on.—*Kansas City Star.*

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FOREIGN - COMMENT

JAPANESE DOUBTS OF THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE

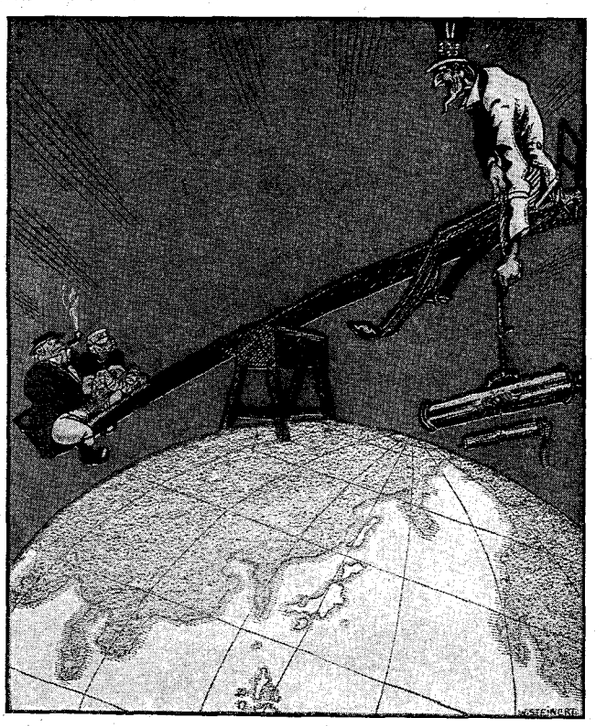
THE SPECTACLE OF JAPAN accepting the invitation of the United States to confer at Washington inspires many Japanese editors with suspicions resembling those which the fly may have felt when invited into the spider's parlor. "The Paris conference threw the world into great complications," doubtfully observes the *Yorodzu* of Tokyo, one of the most strongly nationalistic of Japanese journals. "We do not know whether the forthcoming Washington conference is auspicious or inauspicious. We only hope that it may turn out auspicious." One of the difficulties, the *Yorodzu* believes, is the fact that Great Britain and the United States "are as unfriendly as a dog and a monkey over oil concessions and other interests," and, this Japanese authority suspects, if any agreement is possible between them, "it will be confined to cases where the two countries are jointly to obtain interests from a third country." The editor hints that this "third country" may be China or Japan. Finally—

"To ensure that all the countries make only just claims, it is necessary that the proceedings should be opened to the public. At Paris the General Conference was open, but the conferences of Big Five and Big Three were all secret. With regard to the Washington Conference, the American Government does not intend to open it to the public. This causes in our minds doubts concerning the objects of the conference. If the American Government is really solicitous for the peace of the world, why not arrange for the discussion of all questions in broad daylight? Can we hope for the success of the conference without doing so? We venture to ask this of the American Government."

This fear lest the conference will devolve into a star chamber proceeding where Japan will be quietly but thoroughly "trimmed" by America, with British connivance, is not uncommon among the Japanese editors. Small reliance is placed upon the friendship of Great Britain. "For fear of offending America, Great Britain has sacrificed the Anglo-Japanese alliance," says the *Kokumin* (Tokyo), which believes that, due to the labor troubles in England and the "bad statesmen" in Japan, "America alone" is allowed to be "wayward and selfish." The present state of affairs, believes this journal, "is calculated to make America a second Germany." On the other hand, the *Jiji*, possibly the largest and most influential of the Japanese dailies, finds reason to hope that "America may be sincere and courageous enough to remove any obstacle to the realization of a reduction of naval armaments." Japan, should, of course, it asserts, "consent to restrict or abolish her defense work which in American eyes may appear to be a menace, or appear to be unnecessary." At the same time—

"Japan may advise America to restrict or reduce her naval bases in the Pacific so that an agreement to this effect may be reached in the interest of peace. From Japan's point of view, Pearl Bay, Guam, and Manila constitute bases of offensive operations, and if equipment in these islands is further extended, with increased accommodation for warships and increased capacity for supplies, it will mean a great menace to Japan. In this case, it will be clear that Japan should not be content with an agreement merely concerning the number of major ships."

The *Asahi* of Osaka pleads for compromise even while expressing doubts of the legality of America's attitude in the Yap case. "It



A GERMAN VIEW.

"To keep his balance against England and Japan, Uncle Sam must have this make-weight." —*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

JAPANESE SKEPTICISM.

"Is Sam attempting the impossible?" —*Asahi* (Tokio).

AMERICA'S DISARMAMENT PROJECT UNDER SUSPICION.

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should be considered whether it is advisable from the view-point of actual interests for Japan roundly to repudiate America's contention on the ground of legal reasons," argues this daily, and concludes:

"Diplomacy does not go beyond the rule of give and take. Japan's policy should be to carry her point in reason, to assume a generous attitude in fact, and thus to remedy the whole situation with a view to attaining the real object of the reduction of armaments."

The Tokyo *Nichi Nichi*, agreeing that the important end to be sought is the reduction of armaments, adds that it is doubtful how far this object can be achieved, if other matters, such as the question of the international control of China, are introduced. This journal, like the *Jiji* of Tokyo and *Asahi* of Osaka, rejoices that America has disclaimed any intention of putting China under international control.

China is considered as both a danger spot and a possible solution of the conference by the *Yomiuri* of Tokyo. The regulation of Chinese commerce is closely bound up, in the view of this paper, with the Japanese density of population. Further immigration to the United States and Australia, whether possible or not, "can not actually solve the problem." The only remedy is said to be "to develop home industries and sustain our surplus population by exporting our products." "As to the opening of the Chinese continent," we read:

THE FRENCH FOUNDER OF INDEPENDENT SYRIA.

General Gouraud, French High Commissioner in Syria, who is forming an independent Syria on the model of the republic of Switzerland and of the United States.

"Japan stands in the same position as the United States and their interests are identical. The only point of difference between the two refers to Shantung and Manchuria. Apart from the question of Shantung, it is to our interest to open Manchuria as much as possible from the above-mentioned point of view. The only question is where the line should be drawn. Up to this limit we should take the initiative in declaring the new policy and endeavor to realize it, and beyond that point, we should sincerely try to reach an understanding with America and the other Powers as well as China. So far as our policy relating to the Chinese continent and Manchuria is concerned, we believe that if Japan attends the Pacific Conference with the above-mentioned determination, it will convert the so-called national peril into a national boon."

Nobody seems to remember that Mexico has a coast in the Pacific, remarks the *Yorodzu*, which suggests that as China has been invited to the Pacific conference, "there can be no reason why Mexico should not be invited" and it continues:

"American action in the past toward Mexico has been characterized by much unscrupulousness, and Japan may call America sufficiently to task. Let us make it brought home to America that before criticizing Japan's action in China and Korea, she should reflect on her action in Mexico. There are also problems relating to South and Central America, nor are materials in Europe for censuring America scanty. America should be held to accountability as frequently, as strongly, and as persistently as possible so that she may be practically silenced. This is the only policy which Japan can take at the Washington Conference. If the Japanese delegates attend it with this determination, they may be able to avoid such humiliation as was experienced in the past."

FRANCE DEMOCRATIZING SYRIA

A FEDERALIZED REPUBLIC on the Swiss model is being made out of Syria, and it seems that some of the Syrians don't like it, to judge from the harsh criticism of French policy in sections of the Syrian press, where it is felt that France purposes by the division of the country into autonomous states to insure French domination. But the French insist that this arrangement is entirely in the best interest of the Syrians themselves, and the Paris *l'Europe Nouvelle* declares that the policy of France in the Levant is "incarnated of clear and just ideas." The attempted assassination of General Gouraud, the French High Commissioner in Syria, stirs the Arabic press there and in the United States to a lively discussion of what France has "accomplished so far in Syria." The attempt on the French High Commissioner's life was made during one of his frequent inspection tours, when he was on his way to visit a certain Arab chieftain, near Damascus, who in the early days of French occupation had proved a thorn in the flesh. But after the fall of Prince Faysal, this chieftain was "chastised and forgiven" by the French.

According to the Syrian papers, the assassins were not Syrians but Bedouin Arabs from the province of Eastern Jordan, which is under the jurisdiction of Prince Abdullah, brother of Prince Faysal.

Everywhere the French General went after that fateful event, in which one officer was killed and the Governor of Damascus, Hakki Bey al-Azm, was wounded, people hurried to meet him and impress upon him their loyalty to his person and their devotion to France with monstrous public celebrations of joy and elaborate and ornate speeches. At one of those occasions, in Beirut, it is reported by *al-Bashir* that a certain Bishop addrest the General thus: "You have come with your glory as your guide and pole-star to finish the mission of the material and moral civilization of Syria, a civilization which has attained such a high mark in France." To this the sarcastic columnist of *al-Bayan*, Mr. Ibn Malek, retorts with the remark: "Has not his reverence heard, if he has not seen with his own eyes, of the degradation of morals in Syria since the French occupation?"

The suppression of the Syrian press is another favorite subject of the immune Syrian Nationalist papers in the United States and South America. Four papers in Syria have been discontinued for varying lengths of time and their editors confined to prison either for "embarrassing" the French Government by their criticism or for printing news which harasses the French mandate in the Near East. On the occasion of suppressing *al-Ahwal* for printing a "false report" that Kamal Pasha was preparing to attack Aleppo, *Mirat ul-Gharb* rages against the French authority in Syria. Thus it says in its defense of the editor of *al-Ahwal:*

"The Government itself indulges in lying, for it has never ceased announcing, through its officials and through its reports in the papers, that security and peace have returned to the land, whereas terrorism and insecurity are rife from the one end of the

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country to the other; and the greatest proof of that is the continuance of the French expeditionary force, which numbers eighty thousand warriors! The Government forgets, when it declares that peace and safety have been established, that General Gouraud himself came near being a victim of assailants."

A more constructive note is sounded by *al-Sayeh*, a liberal Syrian paper in New York supporting the French mandatory in Syria, for it says:

"The hopeful is ever fond of his hope, looking in the direction from which his sun shall rise. So are we in our fondness of Syria, and our hope in its brilliant future."

This paper does not exonerate the French authorities of every fault, and frankly admits that they have committed certain mistakes, but adds that man is never aright except after trials. The editorial goes on to compare France to a wise teacher who entices his little pupil by petty cajolery and bribes and says the French Government was only conceding to local popular prejudice when it dissected Syria into small semi-independent provinces, contrary to the aspirations of all patriotic Syrians. But just as General Gouraud was the first to denounce this policy of decentralization, he was also the first to proclaim his desire for a unified Syria.

In the same spirit the *Syrian Eagle* (Brooklyn) approaches the perplexing and vague question, "What has France done in Syria?" It contrasts the present French rule in Syria with the old Turkish régime and finds much in the new to commend as an earnest of future progress in the line of the democratization of Syria. It asks significantly:

"When was it possible, before, for the papers to write even one word of criticism against the government, or mention the news of a revolution, or the founding of a republic, or the assassination of a king, or like events which were current in the world? Can any one deny that Syria to-day is by far better than it was in the time of the Turks; that it has now a representative government, and a Council which discusses national affairs and determines what is good for the country?"

For an official assurance about the purposes of France, we have the words of General Gouraud, in a speech delivered at Damascus, which is published in *l'Europe Nouvelle*. It runs in part:

"Consider Switzerland, where populations of different religion and language work fraternally in the support of a federation based on the common mind. In centuries past new cantons entered freely into the state, because the federal form permitted them to join the association without abandoning their individual character, and thus they enlarged the Helvetic Confederation. Consider also the United States. Reflection on these examples and their justification in fact led me last year to create the autonomous states of Syria. I may add that in these states of moderate size, where each can more easily govern its own public interests and action, I foresaw the best apprenticeship for the self-government of the nation. But I never have stopped believing that a union should be given to these states by which they would together form that independent Syria which France has always wished to organize."

"THE HARP THAT ONCE .

THE SHOWMAN: "It's now or never, boys! Let's patch up the poor old Harp and have some harmony at last!"

—*The Passing Show* (London)

GROUNDS FOR AN IRISH-ENGLISH COMPROMISE

ARGUMENTS ABOUT IT AND ABOUT, with the emphasis on technical points that suggest political strategy rather than an honest desire to reach an understanding, have disgusted that highly considered defender of liberalism, the Manchester *Guardian*. The English and Irish negotiators remind it of the two Greek armies which met but never fought, "for the man on the extreme flank on both armies kept edging more and more to his right, to secure their unprotected side, and as the movement became general, the two armies gradually faded away out of sight of each other." Taking up the attitude of Ireland, which it has long championed against British aggression, the editor argues:

"Mr. De Valera and his colleagues say that Ireland is not treated as a free and equal nation if she is told that England cannot afford to acquiesce in her separation from the British Commonwealth. Let us suppose that a British Government had said: 'Do what you like; but as a perfectly free people, able to choose its own course, will you come to some arrangement with us to secure our joint safety?' What would Mr. De Valera have answered? Would he have said, 'No; I refuse to enter into any relations with you.' Clearly not, for at the end of this letter he says that his Parliament is prepared to negotiate a peace 'on the basis of the broad guiding principle of government by the consent of the governed,' a peace that will be just and honorable to all and 'fruitful of concord and enduring amity.' Now Mr. De Valera knows perfectly well that, rightly or wrongly, the British people are afraid of the consequences of leaving the Irish harbors undefended, and therefore when he talks of negotiating a peace that will be fruitful of enduring amity he must mean that he is prepared to make some concession to British strategic interests. In other words, Mr. De Valera recognizes that 'geographical propinquity' creates a problem. His letter rather suggests that if the discussion had begun at the other end, if England, in tead of stating her view of her strategical necessities, had left it to Ireland to begin, the discussion might have gone rather farther by this time. As a perfectly free nation the Irish people would perhaps accept what it rejects when England has seemed to use the language of superior power."

Too much importance, believes this editor, is attached by De Valera to "formal independence," and he says:

"Anybody who knows the circumstances of the new small nations on the Continent, the extent to which they are overshadowed by foreign economic and political interests, must realize that it is possible to have complete sovereign indepedence and to be very far from controlling your own life. . . . And we would suggest to those who are conducting negotiations on behalf of Ireland that they should remember that proposals made for securing our safety are not meant to carry with them the implications that are read into them; they are not made in the spirit of empire or for the sake of asserting rights. Cannot Irishmen consider such proposals on their merits, and put forward alternative suggestions? The interests of Ireland, no less than those of England, demand that discussion. Does her dignity forbid it?"

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THE FAMINE-TRUCE IN RUSSIA

BOLSHEVIKS, SOCIAL DEMOCRATS, and conservatives in Russia, their mutual animosities softened by the ravages of famine, are now said to be cooperating for the first time since 1917. There is at least a "temporary reconciliation," we are told, between the various political and social factions, which have formed a public committee for the relief of the millions of sufferers from famine and disease. The Russian papers published in Russia, all of them of Bolshevik sympathies since the government suppresses the others, take a somewhat dubious view of the present truce, one of them even declaring that the Allies are taking advantage of the Russian difficulties to prepare a new blow against the Soviet government. The *Posledniya Novosti*, however, a conservative Russian daily published in Paris, putting aside its demand that the Bolsheviks be routed, root and branch, suggests that a coalition government, including representatives of all the present Russian parties, may grow out of the famine relief committee. "The quarrel is not yet settled," admits the editor, but—

THE TRAGEDY OF SELF-SERVICE IN PETROGRAD.

Russian girls waiting their turn in the line at a food depot.

"As to the question of a coalition, there have now appeared, not exactly new considerations, but new facts, and facts of great significance. In Russia a coalition has come into being, although in a limited form. The public committee for the relief of famine sufferers attests to that in a manifest manner.

"It may be the report that this committee will serve as the nucleus of the future government is premature and exaggerated. But those forces which impelled people of different parties to unite for public work will impel them to unite also for government work. The Moscow committee for the relief of famine sufferers united, on the plank of averting Russian ruin, the Cadets (Constitutional Democrats), the Social Democrats, the Social Revolutionaries and a number of non-party men.

"The thing which has united Russian people of most diverse views into a committee with a single purpose, is the consciousness of the catastrophe which has overtaken Russia. When the political workers felt that a great danger was threatening Russia, they found in themselves strength enough to overcome the traditional barriers which divided them, in order to undertake the common task."

This willingness to compromise, almost "to forget and forgive," is not shared by the *Krasnaya Gazeta* of Petrograd, an organ of the extreme Bolshevik faction. The *Gazeta*, presenting the viewpoint of the faction which is in power and intends to stay there, asserts editorially:

"The Moscow papers comment upon the undoubtedly significant fact of the collaboration of representatives of the bourgeoisie, so-called society, with the workers' and peasants' government in the struggle against the calamity of famine.

"Yes, the workers' government has now permitted those who wish to do so to cooperate in the fight against the famine. It does not fear that those elements are not friendly, it thinks itself sufficiently strong not to be afraid of them. That which the White Guards abroad consider a sign of weakness, is a sign of strength. We are sure that we shall be able to cope with this calamity, in spite of all our enemies abroad, who are drinking champagne on the occasion of famine in a great country."

In a somewhat milder vein the editor of the *Kommunistichesky Trood* (Petrograd), also a defender of the Soviets, calls attention to the mixture of radicals and conservatives brought about by famine conditions. The editor observes:

"We do not shut our eyes to the situation, and we know these representatives of the propertied and intellectual classes, who have not changed their orientation, have not become adherents of the Soviet government. They understand that the Soviet government is the only force which can save the country and organize relief to overcome the famine and the disorganization."

"We can only welcome those representatives of the bourgeois class who, without politics," announces the *Krestyanskaya Gazeta* (Moscow), "have decided to join in the relief of a class which, from their point of view, has 'outraged' and 'robbed' the bourgeois class." This Soviet organ proceeds:

"The Soviet government promises all kinds of assistance to those elements of so-called bourgeois society who wish to work for the relief of the famine sufferers. For the first time since the civil war, members of a hostile class consent to work and offer their services, at a difficult moment, to a government which has overthrown the government of their class. Their coming without political demands, is the beginning of their sobering up."

Wide World Photos

FAMINE REFUGEES RESTING BY THE ROADSIDE.

The problem of feeding eight children is not easy in the best of countries and conditions, but famine-stricken parents in Russia find the only solution in flight.

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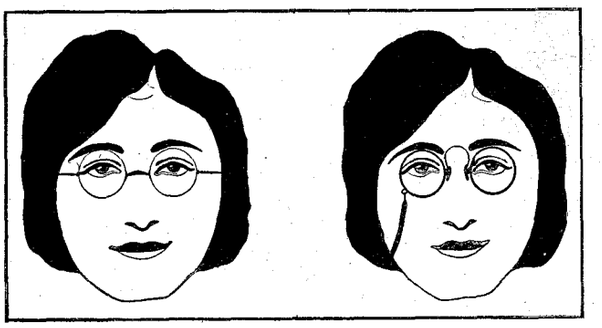
SCIENCE AND INVENTION

HOW TO LOOK WELL IN GLASSES

TO SEE WELL and to look well in glasses are two very different things. One depends on the lenses. But whether the glasses add to the natural beauty of his features or make him "ugly enough to stop a clock," depends not on the lenses, but on the frame that holds them and the device used for fastening both lens and frame to the face. In a pamphlet entitled "Be Beautiful in Glasses," Dr. Frank G. Murphy, who describes himself as an oculist of twenty-five years standing, offers what he calls "a treatise on the art of utilizing optical illusions produced by spectacles and eyeglasses to beautify the face." The illusions to which he refers are chiefly two —that which causes light-colored objects to appear larger than dark ones, and that by which a figure bearing straight lines appears stretched out in the direction of these lines. Glasses, Dr. Murphy reminds us, are primarily worn to obtain better vision, and usually little or no attention is paid to what he calls their "cosmetic effect." To those with an eye for beauty in color and figure it is evident, he thinks, that the glasses worn by most people are not suitable for them. He continues:



PROBLEM OF THE ROUND FACE.

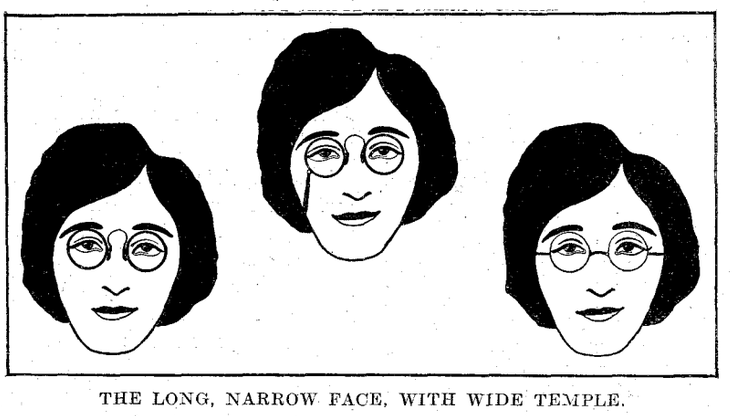
Horizontal lines, as in the spectacles in the first figure, make the face seem broader. The up-and-down lines in the second figure make it seem narrower.

"It frequently happens that neither the patient nor the refractionist is sufficiently familiar with the natural laws governing the effect of color and lines to determine the most suitable frames to be selected and some refractionists even consider it an intrusion on their dignity for the patient to suggest the kind of frame he should wear and are in the habit of prescribing a certain kind of frame for every one regardless of the fact that by so doing many become almost caricatures of their former selves.

"To those whose glasses become them there is a comfort which to some extent is shared by their friends and all who look upon them. The writer feels that a consideration of the subject of optical illusions produced by eyeglasses and spectacles is timely.

"Frames when once purchased practically become a part of the facial anatomy, thereby altering the personality, as they are usually worn for several years and sometimes to the end of life. We seek the knowledge of artists to beautify our gardens, houses and barns, but do not seek expert advice on the ornamentation of our own physiognomies. A comely face surely contributes to the happiness of a community quite as much as does a mansion with all its architectural beauty.

"A distinct line drawn through an object always makes that object appear longer and larger in the direction of the line. This is why spectacles with temples over the ears and low nosepieces makes a face look broader. Light-rimmed or rimless glasses make the face look wider and those with dark rims make it appear narrower than it is. There is no face so nearly perfect that its weakest lines can not be emphasized by the caricaturist and but few are so handsome that artistically selected glasses will not improve their appearance. The facial features that concern most people are their round or narrow faces and the length and size of their noses. And it is these features of the face that are most modified for the better by frames when a proper selection is made. Even the shadow of frames has more effect on the face than one at first thought might suppose and this is one objection to the very large shell frames."



THE LONG, NARROW FACE, WITH WIDE TEMPLE.

Here the curves in the loop spring and ribbon add harmony to the facial lines, while the horizontal lines in the third figure increase the defect.

Cheering news for the elderly, and for all who have doubts about their own pulchritude, in fact, is then given in the following paragraphs, along with the advice on selecting glasses:

"Most gray-haired people are better looking than they were when their hair was of a darker color, because the hair when gray, being more nearly the color of the skin, the outline of the face is softened, is more obscure, and then we imagine the thin face to be more round than it really is and the full face to be not nearly so round. This occasionally enables some gray-haired people to ignore the broadening and narrowing effect of frames. If the skin is white and quite devoid of color it may be remembered that a very light-colored frame adds whiteness to the face and also that dark frames emphasize whiteness by contrast. Gold or light wine-colored frames are more appropriate as they reflect color and the appearance of youth.

"Most people are better looking than they think they are. Commendable efforts to improve the facial appearance are frequently made and, in the attempt, glasses are often secured that defeat the object in view or, if the face is large, cosmetics may be used to whiten it, which makes it appear larger than before; or if the face is short and too round, the brows and eyelashes may be darkened, which makes the face appear shorter and wider.

"It is not always lack of information or bad taste that causes some to select conspicuous shoes for ill-shaped feet, purchase hats and clothing that do not become them, paint their faces unseemly and select glasses that emphasize their defective features, for often it is defective sight that limits their faculty for discerning beauty. It is not possible to be hard of hearing and not know it, but many have defective vision and are unconscious of their own visual imperfections. Most people are more concerned about their noses than they are about their other features. They are too large or too small, too short or too long, and yet these seldom are the qualities that determine the beauty of the nose. Whether its lines are in harmony with other lines of the head, the place and manner in which the lip leaves the nose and the curve of the nostrils are the lines that determine the beauty of most noses, and yet it is not at all from these qualities that judgment is commonly passed upon them. If folk could place upon their faces the kind of noses they imagine they would like to possess we would be a sorry looking people.

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"Nature is much more kind to us than we give her credit for being. She knew what she was about when she made the typical negro black and gave him a small nose to harmonize with his receding forehead and protruding lips. His black skin makes his face look smaller and emphasizes his eyes and teeth. He would not be better looking if he had a large nose or was white."

The illustrations, Dr. Murphy tells us, are purposely overdrawn to show the effect of the differently constructed frames. Spectacles always make the wearer look older than eyeglasses do, side-pieces that hook over the ears being responsible. One of the earliest indications of age is the small creases in the skin (crow's-feet) that start just below the outer corners of the eyes and find their way toward the temples. The side pieces of spectacles parallel these and are as effective in producing the appearance of age. He proceeds:

IF YOU HAVE A SHORT NOSE.

The slight defect seen in the first figure is corrected by the eyeglass in the second. The spectacle in the third figure improves the appearance, but may give the end of the nose a seeming upward tilt.

"The drop-eye or leaf-shaped lens possesses no qualities that commend it from a cosmetic standpoint, as its outline is not beautiful and is at variance with the other lines of the face. It may sometimes be advisable to use it when the eyebrows are heavy and the eye sets deep in the socket, that the glass may be sufficiently close to the eye. A skillful operator usually has no difficulty in placing the oval or round lens low enough for desk work.

"Glasses, for their cosmetic effect, as well as for the comfort of the wearer, should be set high or low according to the height of the wearer. They who are tall should wear their glasses low as they look up less and down more than other people do and children should wear their glasses high for they are constantly looking up at people and objects about them.

"Dark-rimmed glasses always make a face look smaller than it really is and light-colored rims larger. This effect is not because black objects look smaller and white ones larger than they are, but because of the perpendicular and longitudinal lines that are added or made less pronounced. If the eyebrows and eyelashes on any face were entirely removed that face would look much longer than it previously did. The brows and eyelashes are horizontal lines that shorten and broaden the face. Of two faces, a brunette and a blond of equal dimensions, the face of the brunette will appear to be the shortest and widest unless the blonde has dark brows and eyelashes. In general, the lighter the hair the less attention need be paid to the widening effect of frames as the outline of the face becomes less definitely defined. When light-rimmed glasses are worn, the brows, lines above the eyeballs, and the lashes are less in evidence and consequently the face appears larger in every direction but increased more in length than in width which effect is in proportion to the elimination of the dark lines. One who has a long thin face with the eyebrows and eyelashes light in color, might wear light-rimmed glasses with a conspicuous horizontal nosepiece and also darken the brows and possibly the eyelashes, all of which will tend to shorten and broaden the face.

"Usually the large face should wear dark-rimmed glasses and the small face light ones. The brunette with a short, round face in which it is desirable to enlarge the face as much as possible, might wear the light-rimmed eyeglasses with loop spring and, in addition, trim the dark eyebrows so that the face will be lengthened by less conspicuous horizontal lines of the brows. The perpendicular sections of the dark rims narrow the appearance of the face tho the horizontal sections of the rims around the glasses do not shorten the face to the same extent as they parallel the other horizontal lines of the face, namely the eyebrows and rows of lashes which already have affected an apparent shortening of the face.

"The very large dark shell frames have been popular with some people in spite of the fact that they are conspicuous. However, they are fairly comfortable and look best on large faces. Those with short noses do not look well in them and those who wish to shorten the appearance of their noses could do so as effectively with the low, dark nosepiece and lighter and less conspicuous rims; the extremely large rims distract the attention from the other features of the face and in this respect they are a boon to those who have been 'cheated of feature by dissembling nature' or think they have. They are comfortable for office and library use and because of the large frame they are not easily broken.

"Whatever size of glasses or style of frame may be in use, their cosmetic effect will ever depend upon the accuracy with which the natural laws governing visual illusion produced by color and lines have been regarded."

WOULD HELIUM HAVE SAVED THE *ZR-2?*

WHAT WOULD HAVE HAPPENED if the airship *ZR-2*, which broke and burst and fell in flames at Hull, England, had been filled with helium, which is incombustible, instead of with hydrogen, which is highly inflammable? If the trouble was started by ignition of the hydrogen, the use of helium might have saved vessel and crew. If the breakage and buckling of the frame came first, the use of helium would not have prevented the disaster, but the airship would not have become all at once a blazing wreck, and more lives might have been saved. An editorial writer in *Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering* (New York), who asks the question stated in our title, says that however the question is answered, anyone who knows the facts must admit that there has never been enough helium produced to have filled the ship, even if all of it could have been assembled for use in the fatal trial flight. He continues:

"Helium is a typically American resource. Numerous natural gas fields are known by the Bureau of Mines where recoverable quantities of helium could be obtained by a process which is already a demonstrated success in the plant at Fort Worth, Tex. No other nation has such helium reserves. Therefore, so long as helium production does not result in export, America will have exclusive advantage of this non-flammable balloon gas."

While officials reserve judgment on the airship wreck until we can learn more of the causes and the significance of the catastrophe, certain fundamental facts are strikingly given by R. B. Moore, chief chemist of the Bureau of Mines, who has been intimately associated with the development of the helium resources and is still in charge of much Government work in this field. He says in effect:

"For the price of one battleship it would easily be possible to maintain and operate permanently six of the most modern helium-filled dirigibles which the best talent of America could design. Included in this program would be adequate provision for reserves of helium-bearing natural gas, adequate facilities for generation of the needed helium, its recovery and repurification, and generous allowance for needed fundamental research in physics, chemistry and engineering. The question therefore is, 'Which will contribute most to American security and defense, one additional modern first-line battleship or an elaborate program in the field of non-flammable, lighter-than-air craft of wide-cruising radius, tremendous powers of offense and almost unrivaled ability in defensive observation?'"

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ABOUT BLOOD PRESSURE

HAVE YOU "A BLOOD PRESSURE"? You certainly have, if you are alive—as certainly as you have a pulse or a temperature. But just as a man who says "I have a temperature" really means to tell us that it is above normal, so the man who "has blood pressure" intends to convey the idea that it is abnormally high. Temperature and blood pressure may both be too low, also; but then the complainant says exactly what he means. The importance of blood pressure as a symptom has been understood by physicians only within recent years, and there has been no device to measure it accurately until very lately. The apparatus now generally used ranks, we are told by Robert H. Moulton, in *The Forecast* (New York, September), as one of the most important surgical instruments devised in years, taking a place with the stethoscope, the pulmotor and the clinical thermometer. Says this writer:

"No matter if a man has been pronounced in perfect health by the best of physicians after the customary examination, he cannot be honestly assured by such an opinion unless his blood pressure has been accurately measured. The dictum holds good for all individuals, but particularly for those over forty. In life insurance, blood pressure cuts a very important figure—in fact, a few of the more progressive companies will not accept a 'risk' above the age of forty until the new applicant's blood pressure has been taken by competent physicians.

"It should not be understood by this that blood pressure itself is necessarily something harmful, because every person, normal or otherwise, has it. Only when it is found to be unusually 'high' or 'low' is it to be taken as evidence of something wrong. A comparison, which illustrates the point very clearly, is the pressure exerted by water when passing through an ordinary garden hose. In our bodies the hose is represented by an artery, and the pressure is caused by the heart forcing the blood through this artery.

"Pressure is less where fluid is passing through a flexible tube, because the walls, owing to their elasticity, offer little resistance. But with the same force behind, the pressure is increased if the walls of the tube are unyielding. Tubes of rubber and glass are excellent illustrations of such contrasts. Where hardening of the arteries—due to old age, gout, alcoholism, or other excesses—has set in, the blood pressure, as a consequence, is high. Too much pressure, 'high pressure,' is very apt to break the artery. If this occurs in the brain, apoplexy results.

"A device for taking the measure of blood pressure, an ingenious instrument called the manometer, has recently been perfected and is rapidly coming into general use. The instrument records the pressure of the blood on a diaphragm dial very similar in appearance to a steam gage dial.

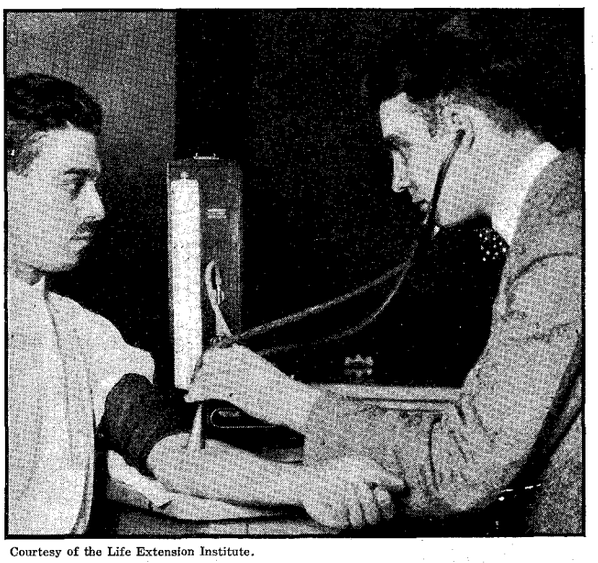
"The apparatus, which is the invention of Dr. Thomas Rogers of Rochester, New York, consists of three parts, a small metal case containing several sensitive diaphragms, a dial and an air bag. The air bag is first strapped on the subject's arm over the femoral artery, and is inflated with a bulb attached to it. The operator then adjusts a stethoscope to his ears and finds the pulse, after which he is ready to take his records. The pulse throbbing against the air bag is communicated through a rubber tube to the case containing the diaphragms upon which a vibration is set up. These vibrations, which are simultaneous with the pulse, are translated into millimeters by the delicate needle on the dial.

AVERAGE BLOOD PRESSURE AT GIVEN AGES.

Ages	Average Blood Pressure
15-20	119.85 mm.
21-25	122.75 "
26-30	123.63 "
31-40	126.96 "
41-45	128.56 "
46-50	130.57 "
51-55	132.13 "
56-60	134.78 "

An allowance of either 15 above or 20 below should be made as such variations occur in perfectly healthy persons.

"In order to make a thorough record both the systolic and diastolic, or maximum and minimum, pressures must be taken. The former is produced by the forward and the latter by the backward stroke of the heart. It is well established that the normal maximum, or systolic blood pressure in adults ranges from 105 to 145 millimeters. Suppose the manometer is applied



Courtesy of the Life Extension Institute.

TESTING THE BLOOD PRESSURE.

over the artery of a man still in his twenties. The hand on the dial goes up to about 122. What's the verdict? That young fellow's blood pressure is perfectly normal, and the chances are, even if any other examination by other methods is made, nothing will be found wrong with his heart or kidneys. This test should always be made before any one takes up athletic work of any kind.

"Suppose, on the other hand, that a man a little over forty has his blood pressure taken, and the hand on the dial turns as high as 155 or 160, then the probabilities are that there is some disease hidden away in his system, though he may never have complained of ill health in his life. At the best guess, his state of health would not be above suspicion, and would require a further search by other means.

"Suppose again that some third individual around the age of fifty undergoes examination for his physical condition, and after the usual 'pounding and sounding' in every possible way, nothing is found wrong with him. He beams with satisfaction; so far all is well.

"Then the manometer is brought forth and carefully applied, and the hand moves up to 185. What then? Even with no other manifestation of trouble, the chances are about even that unless he adopts some means to combat this high pressure—which it is possible to do—he will develop in the next year or two either 'hardening' of the arteries, a trouble known as 'heart murmur,' or an actual enlargement of the heart; or, if not one of these, then some kidney trouble, like Bright's disease, or some of the many nervous affections and even, possibly, diabetes. He will also run a more than usual risk of dying sooner or later from either apoplexy or kidney trouble. It is not positive that he will, but certainly his chances of doing so are too great for him not to heed the warning of the little instrument used in ascertaining his blood pressure."

It is interesting and important to note, Mr. Moulton goes on, that in healthy persons the blood pressure will rise under certain circumstances. Those of a nervous, anxious temperament, with worry or nerve strain, have a tendency to increased pressure in their arteries. Exercise and muscular action of any kind will also raise the pressure, especially in the veins. Even posture has an influence, pressure being highest while standing, and lowest when sitting or lying down. He goes on:

"In those between the ages of thirty-five or forty to sixty-five, blood pressure is most frequently caused by nervous reaction from overwork, worry, extreme mental activity with lack of physical

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exercise, or a too heavy diet and lack of exercise. Between the ages of forty and sixty-five the mind is usually more active than at any other period. The average successful American business man of this age is constantly living at high pressure. His entire working day is apt to be just one blood-raising pressure after another.

"The fact that mental excitement and perturbation cause increased pressure of the blood has been taken advantage of lately in connection with a series of interesting experiments conducted by Prof. W. H. Cowing of Harvard University to determine the practicability of using blood pressure machines in detecting crime.

"Professor Cowing's idea is that the machines would not only record the heart-beats, but, to a certain extent, the emotions, of the subject. No matter how stolid a transgressor may appear on the exterior while undergoing the 'sweating' process or cross-examination, Professor Cowing explains, the use of the machine in the court-room will reveal his slightest emotion. The agitation thus disclosed in his mind, which otherwise would be unobserved, may constitute circumstantial evidence which will have a strong bearing on the disposal of his case.

THE RICE OBLIGINGLY PROVIDES THE FUEL TO COOK IT.

Boatloads of rice-straw on a river in China.

"During the experiments conducted by Professor Cowing, the emotions of sorrow, joy, hatred, love, pain and pleasure were all recorded by the machine before they were displayed by the face.

"While considering the evil effects of high blood pressure, it is necessary also to sound a warning against low blood pressure. Dr. W. A. Evans of Chicago in his talks on 'How to Keep Well' states he has no advice to give to old people suffering from low blood pressure, but that he does have much to say to young people suffering from the same malady.

"'There are two great causes of low blood pressure,' he continues. 'It may be due to weakening glands. For instance, a person who is just recovering from an attack of typhoid fever will have a low blood pressure. This can be looked upon as a compensation process, and nothing should be done about it. The heart muscle is weak and a low blood pressure relieves it of some strain. The rule is, in all this group of secondary blood pressures, most of which are temporary, to let them alone. Stimulants of various sorts might prove effective, but they do enough harm to offset any good. Nature is disposed to sing a slender tune for the time being, and why not abide by nature's decision?

"'The other great cause of low blood pressure is more important. It is due to lack of dynamic force. A part of this is due to inheritance and a part to bad training. This group of people includes the whiners, those who drag around, those who lie in bed, and those who never get anywhere because of imaginary semi-invalidism. Most of them are lazy, many are slow mentally and physically, many are under-nourished, and many are given to self-pity. Medical opinion is that they are deficient in some ductless gland secretion. What they need is pep, snap, energy, willingness to forget themselves and to face the world. The cure is training. There is no other. But the training cannot be effected in a few days or by half-hearted effort. The disposition of this group is to do everything half-heartedly.'

"Thus it will be seen that by taking measure of our blood pressure we can measure our life. If our blood pressure registers normal we can postpone old age by avoiding as far as possible those things which cause blood pressure. If it does not register normal we must then look for the cause, and still postpone old age, or avert early death by eliminating the cause."

COOKERY IN THE LAND OF STRAW FUEL

FUEL IS DIFFICULT to obtain in China. How the necessity for strict conservation, and the utilization of every bit that comes to hand, is reflected in the cookery customs of the country, is explained in an article entitled "Influence of Fuel Scarcity on Chinese Cookery," contributed to *Good Health* (Battle Creek, Mich.), by A. C. and F. F. Muhse. In the great deforested areas of China, where the population is densest, wood is so scarce, these writers tell us, that it is practically out of the question as fuel. In winter the people depend chiefly upon padded or additional garments, rather than upon artificial heat.

The problem of fuel in central and southern China is, therefore, to obtain enough for cooking purposes. Lack of transportation makes the cost of coal prohibitive for millions of families, and straw and stubble supply the cooking fuel for the majority of the people, charcoal, coal, wood, and coal-dust balls being used by the remainder. We read:

"In these thickly populated areas, rice is very generally grown, usually as the second crop of the year. In certain parts wheat, too, is grown, especially during the cooler season, but is out of the way in time for the planting of rice during the summer months. The constant supply of green grass meets the needs of the few domestic animals kept in these parts, and only a limited amount of straw goes into the compost heaps to be used as fertilizer. Consequently, when the grain is garnered, most of the straw is bound up into bundles for fuel, and is carried by boat to the cities. Huge bamboo frames are built around the living quarters and out over the sides of the boats, so that when loaded, they appear like floating haystacks.

"Stoves of brick, mortar, and clay, built in as part of the house, are the ones in which straw is used. Such a stove is usually more or less semicircular in the floor plan, and so located in the room that the smoke flue can connect with an outer wall. But it is so placed that the straw can be fed into the straight side—fed in 'behind' we would say—and in such a position, too, that the semicircular or cooking surface projects into the room. Restaurant stoves of this type may have three or four, or even more, holes, each a large opening surrounded by a raised clay collar, over which the cooking utensil closely fits. Such a stove in the ordinary home kitchen has two holes, one for the rice utensil and one for the mixed food utensil, and sometimes an additional tiny hole for a water kettle.

"Straw, of course, makes a quick, intense heat which is soon spent. Accordingly, the stoves are so constructed as to prevent the escape of heat from crevices, and in such a manner as to concentrate a small amount of heat where needed and so distributed as to be completely absorbed. The circular or convex metal cooking utensil universally used is a big factor in fuel conservation. The flange of the utensil that rests closely over the clay collar of the stove is thicker than the perfectly rounded bowl and absorbs the heat in a uniform manner. Water for rice, for example, boils very quickly. The washed rice is then thrown in, and within a few minutes a little straw has brought it to such a stage that the boiling rice can be covered, and within a short time water, heat, and fire are all used up together, with a big fluffy mound of rice as the result.

"The covers used for such cooking are unique, thick wooden

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ones, that are excellent nonconductors of heat. They are flat and rest sometimes directly on the metal cooking utensils. But for steaming, a circular wooden frame, similar to a section of barrel six or eight inches in depth, may be placed directly on the flange of the metal vessel, and this in turn covered with the wooden lid.

"In passing, it might be said that smoke flues open as a rule somewhere along the surface of an outer wall, since a strong draft is evidently neither essential nor desirable for a fuel which burns so readily as does straw in these brick and mortar stoves. A bird's-eye view over the roofs of a Chinese city shows very few, if any, projecting chimneys."

Three methods of cooking only are generally employed in home kitchens—stewing, steaming, and frying in oils. Practically all pastry, for instance, is steamed rather than baked. And rarely is any provision ever made in homes for the roasting of meats. Foods of this type are purchased from restaurants. The writers proceed to add these interesting particulars:

"The kind of stove described above is very commonly used throughout China. In a cosmopolitan city like Shanghai, one sees, however, many kinds of stoves or cooking outfits. The Ningpoese, for instance, seem to prefer charcoal braziers, tin-lined clay pots very similar to those used in our Southern States by negro laundry-women. Charcoal is brought by boats to coast and river cities and provides a very satisfactory cooking fuel. Very, very little wood is used, and serves mostly as kindling for the charcoal and coal.

"Coal is used in a flueless type of stove. These are usually plain rectangular masses of masonry, on the upper surface of which are two or more openings with clay rims like those on the stoves before described. The coal is fed into the fire-box through the openings mentioned, and then beneath the fire-box is a grate, and beneath it an ash-box. Such a stove is in use where continuous heat is maintained, particularly in restaurants where water is kept hot throughout the day. It is a common practise for housewives to buy hot water from such restaurants. Very little raw water is drunk by the Chinese; instead, a large quantity of weak tea is made up daily and set aside to be used cold between meals just as we use water from the tap or from wells.

"Coal-dust balls consist of coal dust mixed with camel dung, dried in the sun. A cheap fuel is thus furnished, common especially in the most northern provinces.

"A sort of 'fireless cooker' arrangement used in cheap restaurants, consists of barrel, or tub-like, containers, partially filled with non-conducting material, into which is shaped in clay a thick-walled cavity reaching down about sixteen inches. Burning charcoal is placed in the clay cavity and left there long enough to thoroughly heat the clay walls. After removing the coals, bits of shaped dough are attached to the heated clay and allowed to 'bake.'

"The practise of cutting into shreds most of the food materials before cooking is doubtless due in large part to the desire to conserve fuel. That this method of preparation is not entirely to facilitate the use of chop-sticks is evident at big feasts, where certain dishes are always served in which squab, fish, even small hams, come to the table cooked whole, but so very tender as to be readily pulled apart by one's chop-sticks.

"Practically all cooked dishes exposed for sale in the cheaper eating-places, and many of those served at feasts, are mixed foods which were cut into shreds before cooking. Materials cut into shreds cook much more quickly, thus saving heat, and moreover, it does away with the need for reheating left-over foods, thereby consuming additional fuel.

"Still one other fuel-conserving practise in Chinese cookery should be mentioned. Nearly all feasts—formal dinners or banquets as we say—are served by the large restaurants. Either the host invites his guests directly to the restaurant, or he will invite them to his home and arrange with some famous restaurant to do the catering. Feasts given by women for their women friends are invariably served in the home, and usually by a caterer.

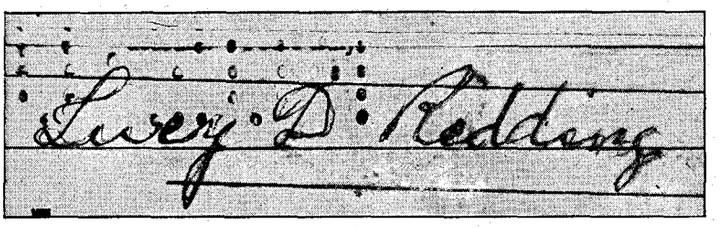
"All that has been here said refers particularly to the inhabitants of cities. In the villages, however, similar cooking practises obtain, the fuel used being of the kind most easily procurable around their homes. Much that would in this country be a total waste is there gathered and stored for cooking fuel by the rural people."

A NEW WAY TO TRAP FORGERS

PRESS DISPATCHES from California tell of the confession of a forger after he had been confronted with photographic evidence of his crime obtained by Chauncy McGovern, a San Francisco handwriting expert, by a method said to have been employed for the first time on this case. In this method transparent photographs of the forged signature are superimposed over the real one, and the deviations, which thus become apparent, are shown to be in the direction of the forger's own peculiarities of handwriting. A dispatch from Martinez, Cal., to *The Chronicle* (San Francisco, Aug. 23) reads as follows:

"Probation was denied Lester J. Bradshaw, former paying teller of the First National Bank, Richmond, to-day by Judge R. H. Latimer, and he was given an indeterminate sentence of from one to ten years in San Quentin Prison.

"Bradshaw, recently brought back from Australia to face a charge of absconding with $10,000 of the bank's funds, confessed taking the money and threw himself on the clemency of the court.



FALSE AND TRUE WRITING PHOTOGRAPHED TOGETHER.
The faint lines show how the forgery departs from the true signature, revealing the habitual handwriting of the forger.

"Bradshaw's confession came, it was said, after he was confronted with photographic evidence of forgery prepared by Chauncy McGovern, San Francisco handwriting expert.

"In his confession Bradshaw told the police that he took small amounts at first and found it so easy to 'get away with' that he expanded his speculations until he forged five drafts of $2,000 each late in November.

"Two days after obtaining the money Bradshaw resigned his position and married Miss Leone Anderson, pretty Oakland girl, and sailed for Australia on his honeymoon.

"Radio advices to the captain of the steamer *Ventura* resulted in his detention aboard the vessel when it docked in Sydney. He was later brought back by Sheriff R. R. Veale.

"Bradshaw stoutly protested his innocence for more than eight months after being extradited from Australia. Finally he was confronted with the camera-made evidence."

In a letter to THE DIGEST, Mr. McGovern asserts that his method is "a new way to utilize the camera to catch criminals who commit forgeries of the 'traced' variety," and that any ordinary police photographer can duplicate the work done in this case, so simple is the plan. He goes on:

"It consists of making separate negatives of each of the forged tracings—pencil, green ink, red ink, and black, on thick ledger paper. Then a 'film positive' is made from each negative. Next is overlapped or superimposed over the positive of the genuine 'model' signature used by the forger any single one of the positives or transparencies; after which a new negative is made from any two superimposed positives—ending with the making of a 'contact' print from the combination new negative.

"The resultant contact print will furnish a well-defined indication of every tiny point at which the traced forgery deviates from the genuine model. And, finally, a close comparison between each of these combination negative contact prints, and a contact print of any negative of the forger's known writing of letters of the kind, will show, strikingly, that where each of the traced forgeries deviates from the genuine model, the deviation is exactly along the lines of the characteristic way in which the forger shapes such letters in his normal writing."

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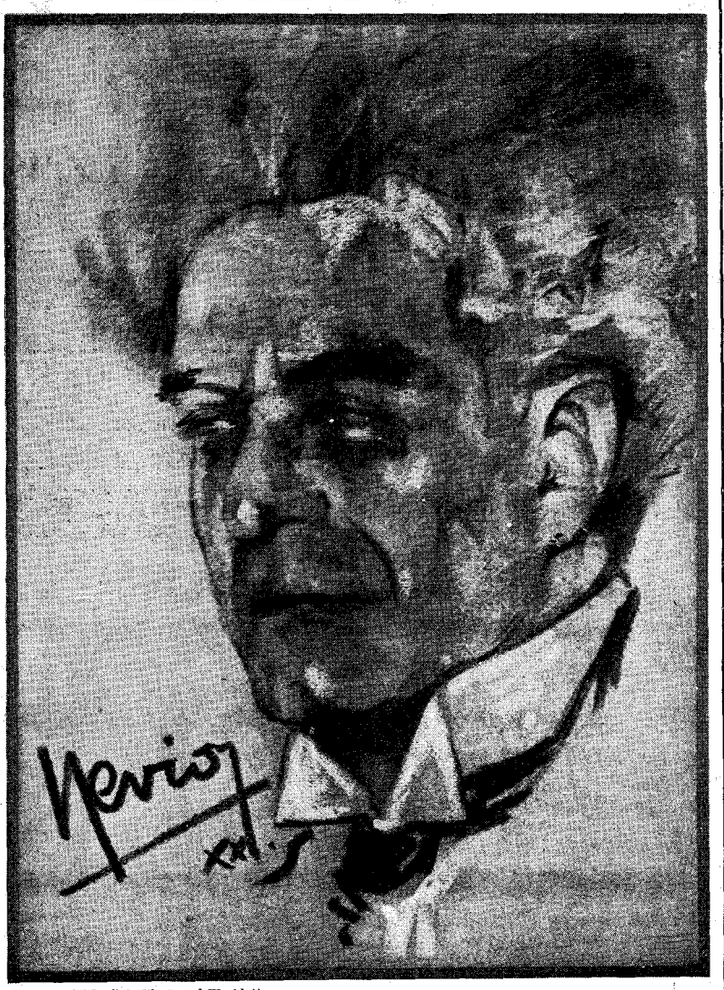
LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

MASCAGNI'S NEW DEMOCRATIC OPERA

THAT the war has not entirely killed artistic invention seems to be proven in Italy. Mascagni has repeated the triumph of thirty-one years ago when Italy went mad over "Cavalleria Rusticana," and now his new work, "Il Piccolo Marat," has set the populace into frenzies. They speak of "fenomeno-Mascagni," and the king is about to bestow Italy's highest honor upon the composer in appointing him to the Senate.



Courtesy of "Leslie's Illustrated Weekly"

MASCAGNI, THE MUSICAL POLITICIAN.

"One look at the big, broad-shouldered, leonine old fellow that he is to-day convinces you of his absolute independence of spirit."

Mascagni is reported to have said that "should he ever be granted any such legislative opportunities, he will introduce a measure calling upon every Italian composer of note to produce one opera every two years." Then, reflects Gilbert W. Gabriel, writing in *Leslie's Illustrated Weekly*, "every six years, say, there would surely be one great masterpiece for the public to single out and cheer in the parade." This would be turning Italy's musical world into a forcing house, though Mascagni has observed that pace for the last thirty-one years, having produced fifteen major works in that time. Compared to him, "Puccini is a dilettante; Leoncavallo was a mere idler." The latest work of Mascagni is said to be "aimed at the public's conscience as well as at its ear":

"That is one of the elements which have heightened its opportunity. Great operas have always had a way of mixing into national affairs. Many an innocent libretto has helped to overthrow a dynasty. The 'Piccolo Marat' may not be a great opera, but it comes at a great moment. It is set in the French Revolution, but the thunder of that warfare is too connotative to be missed. This is Italy of Socialisti and Fascisti, and it rings with rough-and-tumble choruses, hard-breathing perorations, defiances of Death, Despot and Devil. Toward the end it all goes up in operatics. There are killings all around, and lovers melodious to the end. The revolutionary element capitulates to the purely romantic. But for at least two acts Mascagni has addrest the Italian people openly and hotly through the Italian people's favorite means of grand opera. In only two of his operas has he ever truly had that chance—in his first and his latest.

"Here, in briefest form, is the story of the 'Piccolo Marat': In a little French city on the Loire, in the days of the Reign of Terror, a local old *Tyrant* rules with bloody hand. But the people discover his little niece *Mariella* in the act of carrying food to him of such a luxurious sort that they pursue her revengefully. She is saved by a strange young man who, in shielding her, addresses the crowd so stirringly that it dubs him the '*little Marat.*' Her uncle, equally pleased with the youth, sets him to guarding the prison where unfortunate nobility are incarcerated. This is the youth's great chance: he is in reality the princely son of a noble house, and is only waiting to rescue his mother from behind the bars. Left alone on his rounds he can disclose himself and his plan to his mother.

"The next act is in the fearful sanctum of the *Tyrant. Mariella* is falling in love with her '*Piccolo Marat.*' He confesses to her his real identity and assures her, in the famous love duet (the one which causes the ten-minute ovations and the upturned lights) that rank will make no difference in their equality; that his mama shall be her mama, and she shall be his bride. They commence then to plot the princess's release and their own escape. The *Tyrant* sits in judgment on a number of victims —a scene which, like several others in the opera, must remind the listener of a similar one, quite differently conceived, in Giordano's 'Andrea Chenier,' now a favorite work in the Metropolitan repertory. A deputy from the chief council in Paris arrives with orders, only to be seized and pummeled by the people in a fury of choral invectives. A crazy carpenter arrives, maddened by the fact that the *Tyrant* will not accept his new patent for a Boat of Death—a rowboat which could carry condemned prisoners out into midstream, then scuttle itself and drown the prisoners with a pretty efficacy. The *Tyrant* laughs it all to scorn.

"In the last act the young lovers are putting their plot into action. They have succeeded in making the *Tyrant* drunk. They can truss him up, release the noble mother and fly off. But the *Tyrant* breaks away to his weapons and mortally wounds the *little Marat* just at the end of the sortie. He himself is finished off by the mad carpenter who comes in and crushes his skull in revenge for not accepting the patent rowboat. The *little Marat* begs *Mariella* to fly with his mother, and the opera ends with a tableau which shows the 'boat of death' sailing down the Loire, deeply laden with catastrophe."

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One comes away from the "Piccolo Marat," says Mr. Gabriel, with a "sense of stormy times stormily described." It is called "as direct an expression of Italian democracy of today as 'Boris Godounoff,' a much greater opera, was of the Russian people of Moussorgsky's time." To understand this element in the "Piccolo Marat," we are told, it is necessary to understand Mascagni himself. We read:

"He has preserved the best Wagnerian traditions in casting in his lot with the revolutionists. He did not hesitate to address the Socialistic workmen about a year ago and tell them that their cause was right. He publicly promised them that he would write them a hymn of their own—and you can take your choice of at least two of them which would do Socialistic service if lifted from 'Il Piccolo Marat.' This all happened in the troublous north of Italy. It caused a tremendous sensation southwards, toward official Rome. But Mascagni did not mind. One look at the big, broad-shouldered, leonine old fellow that he is today convinces you of his absolute independence of spirit. He has a burning eye; his hair is grayer than it may have been ten years ago but it still lifts away from his huge forehead in a wave of anger. And he has wit, a ready, droll, rememberable wit, and a tongue to speak it with. Whether he makes music or speeches, Italy listens. He says what he pleases, writes what he pleases. He makes his audience wait almost two full acts until he gives it that panacea for all operatic ills, the love duet; they appreciate it the more for the waiting. He launches his première of a ticklishly revolutionary libretto in Rome itself—Rome, the stronghold of Nationalism; and royalty vies with rowdies to crowd the house. Bluntly, courageously, he has seized the Italian heart once again. His picture is in every shop-window. His opera is in every music-store. He tours the country with a 'Piccolo Marat' company under his own direction and fills big amphitheaters and arenas. For the first time since 'Iris' he is the master of operatic Italy."

GERMAN POETS TURNING TO POLITICS

GERMAN POETRY IS REVELING in politics now that no longer the menace and blight of *lèse majesté* hangs over the makers of it. "It is as if a reaction had come," says *The Nation and The Athenaeum*, (London) "after so many years of repression, when the excursions of poets, novelists, and dramatists, if their sentiments were at all unfavorable to the Imperial régime, were liable to be visited—in Prussia, at least—with severe reproof or actual legal penalties." Moral and religious heterodoxy, before the war, was far commoner in Germany than anywhere else in Europe, but politics was a land tabu. Now they have obtained their right of entry, the poets are exercising the privilege with remarkable thoroughness. A recent volume with the formidable title of "Menschheitsdämmerung" (Twilight of Humanity) has recently appeared in Berlin, containing a collection of poems by most of the younger German poets, "particularly of those whose political inclinations are to the Left." In an editorial paragraph the editor, Kurt Pinthus, "explains and justifies the method of these poets":

"Never was the esthetic principle, the principle of *l'art pour l'art*, so despised as in this poetry, which is called the 'youngest,' or the 'expressionist,' because it represents eruption, explosion, intensity—qualities it must possess to break through the hostile barriers opposing it. It avoids the naturalistic representation of reality, and . . . is produced by the powerful means of expression it is able to draw from the spirit. . . . Social conditions are not reproduced in realistic detail, as was the case with the literature of the 'nineties, but are transferred entirely into universal human ideals. Even the Great War, which crusht out the existence of many of these younger artists, is not rendered realistically. It is—and was long before its actual outbreak—constantly before their minds as a vision of universal terror, as the most inhuman of evils, which can only be driven from the world by the triumph of the ideals of brotherhood among men."

Thus the younger poets are "not esthetic, still less are they naturalistic writers after the style of Arno Holz, Johannes Schlaf, or the earliest Hauptmann." On the other hand:

"They generalize the social problem, endeavor to take it into their imagination and there transform it, making of their work not a mere picture of evil political or social conditions, but a kind of spiritual delineation and protest.

"The result, one must confess, is scarcely more inspiring than that achieved by the naturalists of the old school. It is pessimism in both cases: with the Hauptmanns an objective pessimism—so we might distinguish one from the other—and with these younger men of our own day a subjective pessimism. The ultra-realistic dramatists and poets of the 'nineties made their audience deprest by actual concrete cases of social misery and injustice; the new men make their audience equally deprest, but rather at the sight of the poet's own depression and despair. Thus

IN THE FIRST HEYDAY OF FAME

Mascagni as he looked when the world was singing "Cavalleria."

Paul Zech, in a short poem entitled 'Fabrikstrasse,' gives a vivid but fleeting impression of what a road leading to a factory looks like, and then crushes the reader with the spiritual weight it has placed on his own mind. The achievement may be salutary in its effect, the means by which it is produced may be employed with considerable talent. What can not, surely, be admitted is the claim that this constitutes a tremendous advance over the art of, say, 'Die Weber.' There is a difference of method, that is all, and imaginative exaltation is scarcely more in evidence in the one case than in the other. A worse case is Walter Hasenclever, who seems to be more under the hopeless influence of actualities than any of his colleagues. During the war this young writer wrote a kind of modernized 'Antigone,' which, although an ill-disguised dramatic sermon against the war and the German Emperor, nevertheless contained several beautiful passages. In 'Der politische Dichter' he has got together a number of his political poems—among them 'Jaures Tod—Jaures Auferstehung,' a poem on the suppression of the Spartacist revolt, dedicated to the memory of Karl Liebknecht. They have emphasis, a certain melodramatic energy—as has his symbolist dramatic poem 'Der Retter'—but scarcely any other element of greater vitality than is possest by a newspaper article. There is, one feels, the stuff of true poetry in Hasenclever, but it will hardly find expression so long as he confines his attention to or draws his inspiration exclusively from current German politics."

Exceptions are to be found in "poets who do not withdraw from the events and emotions of the time—on the contrary, plunge right into them—and yet preserve imagination, which is timeless." We find that—

"It is all a question of comparative values. With Hasenclever and so many of his colleagues it is, first of all, a matter of produc-

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ing a political effect—the means employed are beside the point. With Werfel, and now and then with other poets of the same group—Johannes R. Becher, for example—the transformation of political or social sentiments into imaginative experience is complete, the indefinable and infinitely deep abyss between propaganda and poetry is bridged. Several of the poems of Werfel printed in the "Menschheitsdämmerung" collection stand out from among the others by reason of this quality. Poems such as 'Wir sind,' 'Herz, frohlock,' even 'Der Krieg,' written on August 4, 1914, can be detached from their age and its strivings with greater ease than the work of any of the other poets. A few of the best will hardly appear old-fashioned when the German Revolution, with the motives behind it, has passed into the mists of history. The next generation of readers of poetry will not turn to even the 'political' poems of Werfel—as, on the whole, it will turn to those of such poets as Ludwig Rubiner, Wilhelm Klemm, René Schickele, Alfred Wolfenstein—merely for historical guidance as to what the younger men thought and said during the Great War and on its catastrophic culmination. It will turn to them for their poetry, and nothing but their poetry."

AN AUTHORS' BATTLE

MR. HENRY ARTHUR JONES has been hitting Mr. H. G. Wells on the raw, and the result is a literary quarrel worthy of the best vituperative pamphleteering days of the eighteenth century. With the safe distance of an ocean between, the New York *Times* looks on and observes that "when Mr. H. G. Wells likens the controversial Mr. Henry Arthur Jones to a mud volcano, a sewing machine and three pennyworth of cat's meat, the cisatlantic reader, unaccustomed to the delights of such argument, would have him write so always." But Mr. Wells doesn't do quite this, even though Mr. Jones persists in taking him in such a light. Mr. Wells is annoyed because Mr. Jones lines him up among the "haters of England," as shown in the Wells book called "Russia in the Shadow" and the already famous "Outline of History." Mr. Jones has addrest to his compatriot what in its author's words is "a carefully reasoned analysis of your collectivist and international theories and of your social philosophy generally, together with some playful coaxings which I hope may lead you to examine the political doctrines you are advocating so profusely." This book, to have been called "My Dear Wells," is held up on the threat of a libel suit. To Mr. Wells the "playful coaxings" are otherwise described in his letter to the Chicago *Tribune:*

"MY DEAR WELLS,"

Who does not relish the overtures to controversy forced on him by Mr. H. A. Jones.

"His campaign is a great nuisance to me, for these articles not only crop up here, there and everywhere where there is a paper in need of cheap copy, but, also, he supplements it by a stream of private letters to me. The thing is as tiresome as being shouted after in the streets or having some one without rhyme or reason perpetually banging at one's door knocker.

"The stuff he writes about my opinions is too incoherent and extravagant for notice. . . .

"But he has one or two weaknesses that call for a word or so from me. He has a curious inability to understand what is honest quotation. For example, I wrote that Lenin was beloved by the energetic people in Russia. He has seized upon the word 'beloved,' and for the last year, whenever he could get it into print, he has tried to persuade his readers that I have written of Lenin in terms of personal endearment; he has twitted me again and again with my 'beloved Lenin.' This is out and out lying. But he is mentally and morally incapable of understanding that, and so this nuisance goes on. It is a petty point, but it puts me wrong with the public.

"Another thing he does is rather more amusing.

"Like Dogberry, he has a passion for abusive terms. He clothes himself with cursing as with a garment. He desires me to call him names. It would be a very natural thing if I did so, but I don't, and so he is forced to say that I do. . . .

"He has now quite a garland of more or less appropriate phrases, which I have never applied to him, but which he has, as it were, distilled out of this business and applied to himself. For example, I said I would as soon engage in serious controversy with a barking cur as with Mr. Jones. He is now filling the London papers—it is our 'silly season' here—and no doubt he is trying to fill the American papers with the important news that I have called him a 'barking cur.' One might as soon expect reason from a mud volcano or a sewing machine or three pennyworth of cat's meat as from a mind of this sort. This last, you will note, is rather an odd sentence, but I have put it in this form so that later on we may have Mr. Jones dashing about with the announcement that I have called him a 'mud volcano,' a 'sewing machine' and 'three pennyworth of cat's meat'."

Mr. Jones, given the occasion, retorts in the New York *Times:*

"Mr. Wells's letter gives the American public an entirely false account of the facts in the case. He represents me as inflamed by the petty motive of personal malice. He says that I am carrying on a campaign 'here, there and everywhere where there is a paper in need of cheap copy.' He further says that I supplement this public campaign by writing private letters to him in so persistent a way that he feels as if I were shouting after him in the streets or perpetually banging his door knocker. He declares that I am filling the London papers in the 'silly season,' and that I am trying to fill American papers with the important news that he has called me 'a barking cur.' Mark how my plain tale shall set him down.

"I have written no letter about him whatsoever to any paper other than The New York *Times,* The London *Evening Standard* and The London *Morning Post.* Will he say that these are papers which are 'in need of cheap copy'?

"I have written no private letter to Mr. Wells since this discussion began. I thought it courteous to send him, before publication, a copy of each letter before it appeared. I have done this through my secretary, who has enclosed quite a short polite note explaining the circumstances. There has been no other communication whatever between us."

The serious side of Mr. Jones's charge is contained in the following paragraphs from the same letter:

"My object in writing 'My Dear Wells' is a very simple one. We have a busy group of thinkers and writers whom I call the Haters of England. They always think and write against their own country. If there is sedition and revolt in any part of the British Empire, they stir it up. If there is trouble and unrest at home, they foment it. During the war they were worth many army corps to Germany. Now that the war has left us a legacy of new insecurities and perils, these Haters of England are busy spreading disaffection and disunion both in our internal and foreign affairs.

"Mr. Wells is one of the most popular of these thinkers and writers, who always think and write against England. For years in our most widely circulated journals he has been spreading theories that tend to promote sedition at home, to break in pieces the British Empire, and to shake the foundations of civil order throughout the world. In the present treacherous condition of British industries and finances, imperiled as we are in all parts of the world, I count Mr. Wells as a more dangerous enemy of England than any German who four years ago bombed our women and children.

"For this reason, I have written 'My Dear Wells' and have carefully dissected his main doctrines and theories. But I am not conscious of any personal malice against him. Again and again I have challenged him to meet me in argument upon these matters of deepest concern to hundreds of millions of

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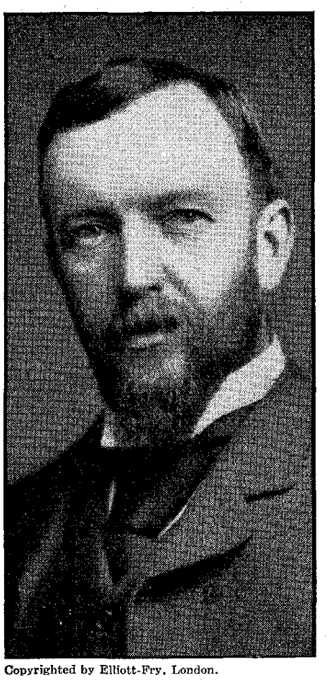
mankind. When he refused I felt I was justified in using a tone and method of controversy which I should not have allowed myself to use against an opponent for whom I could feel greater respect. Mr. Wells is accepted on both sides of the Atlantic as a profound thinker, guide and philosopher. Yet when I ask him to examine his theories and to defend them against my arguments, he snatches up the handiest stones of personal abuse, hurls them at me and runs away to a refuge of quibbles."

Turning to the serious matter of the authors' quarrel the New York *Times* thinks that readers of the "Outline of History" will find the whole truth there unspoken. It sees that—

"Mr. Wells is something less and much more than a mere 'Hater of England' who is seeking 'to break in pieces the British Empire and to shake the foundations of civil order throughout the world.' The thing he girds at so vivaciously is not his own people, nor any people, but the fact that throughout history nations have existed, and that progress has been so largely conditioned by the passion of nationality, patriotism.

"This bias is the cause of the one great inadequacy of an 'Outline'—which in so many respects is not only adequate but amazingly stimulating. Most readers have commented on Mr. Wells's itch for shying bricks at great national heroes—Alexander, Cæsar, Napoleon. In the case of most of them, it must be admitted, there are many available brickbats. The true bill against the historical outliner is that he fails to perceive that there is also an immense national tragedy. Free Hellas proved incapable of organizing and solidifying the priceless civilization she had developed for mankind, and Alexander flung to the dogs the opportunity of establishing even an Imperial Greece. In the time of Cæsar the Roman Republic had lost its primal vitality and at the same time had grown so majestically that its whole government required reorganizing. One man was capable of such a feat, and he was assassinated. It is quite possible that both Alexander and Cæsar were as warped and self-limited by egotism as Napoleon. We shall never know. The important fact is that, in the case of all three, an opportunity for sound and nobly conservative nation-building was lost. But Mr. Wells, who dreams of a denationalized world in which only the spirit of Christian brotherhood avails, finds Alexander, so to speak, a mud volcano, Cæsar a sewing machine and Napoleon cat's meat—only because they did not espouse his cause of international peace."



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MR. HENRY ARTHUR JONES

Who charges H. G. Wells with being among the group he names as the "Haters of England."

THE BEST OF JAZZ.—"Too much jazz!" is the wearied cry of even some of the professors and sponsors of the movement. Jazz has become a term much more comprehensive than its mere application to dance music. It embraces all the arts. In music it reaches up till it embraces Stravinsky. In poetry it claims T. S. Eliot, and probably Ezra Pound; in prose, James Joyce; and in painting, Picabia. These are some of the high lights, as we learn from an article in the *New Republic* by Mr. Clive Bell, who is one of the accepted exponents of the newest art movements. Such names, with a few others, in this writer's view, "have their places in contemporary civilization: and such talents are not to be disposed of simply by the present of a bad name." He goes on:

"It is not enough to call an artist 'extremist' or 'reactionary,' 'cubist' or 'impressionist,' and condemn or approve him as such. These classifications are merely journalistic or, if you will, archeological conveniences. It is the critic's business to inquire not so much whether an artist is 'advanced' or 'cubist' or 'jazz' as whether he is good, bad, or 'interesting'; and that is what most critics fail to do. One's general opinion of a movement or school ought not to affect one's opinion of any particular work. One may, for excellent reasons, dislike a movement: one may hold that it hampers or sets on a false scent more artists than it serves; that it induces students of promise to waste time and energy on fruitless problems; that it generally fails to get the best out of its most gifted adherents, while it pumps into a multitude of empty heads so much hot air as to swell them to disquieting proportions. This is pretty much what I think of cubism; but I am not such a fool as to deny that, experimenting in these very problems which seem to me to lead most artists into a rather unprofitable world of abstractions, Picasso and Braque have produced works of the greatest beauty and significance, while those of Fernand Leger, Jean Metsinger and other avowed cubists are of extraordinary merit and deserve the most careful attention. The fact is, perhaps, there never was a movement, save only that called 'art nouveau,' which did not contribute something to the world's artistic capital and to the great tradition. What, I believe, has turned so many intelligent and sensitive people against Jazz is the encouragement it has given to thousands of the stupid and vulgar to fancy that they can understand art, and to hundreds of the conceited to imagine that they can create it."

OPERA IN MEXICO

WITHOUT Caruso, Mexico will have no tenor of the first distinction to celebrate its hundredth anniversary of the casting off of Spanish rule. But the fact that opera will play so conspicuous a part in these centenary celebrations leads the *Christian Science Monitor* (Boston) to review the musical history of our neighbors' capitol which puts it on the map alongside New York. We read:

"Opera may be regarded as an appropriate thing to have a place in the centenary activities, inasmuch as it began to be cultivated in Mexico not long after the assertion of independence, and has always found appreciation. When conditions within the capital and on the road between the capital and the coast have been such that a company could make a visit in safety, and even when they have not, singers have disclosed an eagerness to go there and seek the applause, and managers to seek the money, which they knew awaited them. Vicente Garcia, after having introduced Italian opera in New York, seems to have had no hesitation about transferring the experiment to Mexico City. 'In the old Palenque de Gallos, in the street of the Moras, which had been transformed into a theater,' says Guillermo Prieto in his memoirs, 'appeared Garcia, father of Malibran. From his throat sounded the strains of modern music.' By modern music, Prieto meant especially the operas of Rossini. That was in 1827, and Garcia, on his way out of the country, had to give up his earnings to bandits; but the unfortunate ending of his enterprise did not deter Mmes. Pelligrini and Masini, and Messrs. Galli and Sirleti from making a visit in 1831 and producing Rossini's pieces on the themes of 'Richard Cœur de Lion' and 'Inez de Castro,' and other works, nor did it discourage Mme. Albini from going in 1836, under Gorostiza's management, to add to her renown as singer of the dramatic soprano arias in Bellini's 'Norma.' Mme. La Passy, 'turtle-dove transformed into woman,' Boceti, the tenor, and Tomasi, the bass, also had the courage to take part in the musical conquest of Mexico.

"No less receptive at the present time are the residents of Mexico to song than they were in the thirties, according to what the manager found who placed before them Mr. Caruso, Mme. Besanzoni, and other performers, in the fall of 1919. They will have an opportunity in the long series of productions offered them this year that the people of no communities in the United States will have, except those of Chicago and New York. Since Garcia, no opera artist seems to have been ruinously treated in getting out of Mexico."

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RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

KU KLUX CONDEMNED BY THE RELIGIOUS PRESS

BREWING BIGOTRY and sowing racial discord are charged against the Ku Klux Klan by practically the entire religious press of the country—Protestant, Catholic and Jewish—which have joined hands with the daily papers in denouncing the Klan as, perhaps, the most serious menace now threatening the national unity and religious harmony for which all the moral forces of the country are striving. Nowhere is criticism of the organization more sternly exprest than in the South, where religious weeklies and ministers have braved the Klan to proclaim their disapproval of its tenets. Even in Atlanta, where the new Ku Klux Klan was founded in 1915 by Dr. William J. Simmons, Imperial Wizard, a denominational organ has appealed to Klansmen to withdraw from an organization "attended by so many objectionable features."

In promoting the Klan the organizers are charged with capitalizing certain outstanding prejudices in the country: those against the Jew, the Roman Catholic, the negro and the foreigner. Statements by the Imperial Wizard, who was formerly a Methodist exhorter and a college professor, are taken as lending support to the charge. As the Imperial Wizard is quoted in the St. Louis *Star*, the Klan excludes Jews "because they do not believe in the Christian religion. We exclude Catholics because they owe allegiance to an institution that is foreign to the government of the United States. Any native-born American who is a member of the English Church or any other foreign church is barred. . . . We draw the color line just as God does."

INVOKING EVIL SPIRITS.
—Thurlby in the Seattle *Times*.

To have such factors in politics as a group of anti-Catholics, anti-Negroes, anti-foreigners, or "anti-any-other-group," says the New York *Christian Work* (undenominational) "is thoroughly vicious." The movement "is most unfortunate at the time when the Church and Christianity are attempting to bring moral order out of moral chaos." It adds:

"From the Christian point of view, the Ku Klux organization and those who use its methods, whether official or otherwise, are dangerous to the common life. To have a group of men abroad in America whose purpose it is to stir up prejudice of any kind is not only unchristian, but contrary to well-established American principles; to have the truth regarding negroes and negro organizations basely distorted can only mean the aggravation of a situation already bad enough."

Bearding the lion in his own lair, the Atlanta *Wesleyan Christian Advocate* (Methodist), quotes the threat attributed to the Imperial Wizard that "those who have deliberately maligned and slandered us are going to awake some day to a very unpleasant situation," and asks: "Upon what meat hath W. J. Simmons fed that he hath grown so great? Why should he bestride this narrow world like a Colossus?" In spite of the fact that the new organization is "capitalizing an old Southern sentiment," this journal "can not believe that any considerable number of our people will identify secret methods, sectionalism, partizanism and racial hatred with American democracy." Speaking for Southern religious leaders, the Atlanta weekly declares: "The Ku Klux Klan is not so much condemned by any proposed purpose as by the tragical results in the multiplication all over the country of acts of masked mob violence for which the order is directly or indirectly responsible." Furthermore:

"How do the pompous words, 'Imperial Wizard of an Invisible Empire' sound in the ears of a democratic American? The New Ku Klux Klan is condemned aside from any concrete acts of violence for which the Klan may be directly or indirectly responsible.

"The proposal of law enforcement by masked men condemns it. Do democratic Americans believe in calling in a mass of hooded and veiled figures to assist the government? In the name of all that is American and democratic discourage and resist the un-American and undemocratic order. It carries with it the peril of still further corrupting politics, so that even now in Georgia, some politicians are walking with a delicate tread. It will result in the perversion of justice in the courts. It introduces a perilous element into the jury system."

Moreover, "there is no need for a Ku Klux Klan," asserts *The Presbyterian Advance*, which believes that the chief objection to the organization is that it is secret, with the announced purpose of assisting the regular officers of the law. "There is no need for secrecy in such work, and secrecy offers a temptation too strong to be resisted to take the law in their own hands." Those who so desire "can be more effective and exercise a better influence by working openly for law enforcement." And no matter in whose supposed interest such secret underground proceedings may claim to be, says the *Reformed Church Messenger*, "they do not smack of the spirit of genuine Americanism nor of Christian tolerance."

Openly and avowedly hostile to Catholics, as well as to Jews, foreigners and negroes, the Klan is to be condemned, declares *The Michigan Catholic* (Detroit), because its policies are "both unchristian and un-American." There is but one feature, in the opinion of this weekly, that commends the Klan—"It has come

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out honestly and declared that one of the purposes of its existence is to keep Catholics out of any political offices that carry with them a sense of power. This outspoken declaration puts the Klan in its place." As to the religion of its members,

"They have blasphemously adopted the Cross as their ensign and under the banner of this sacred symbol would deny to Jews the rights of our common humanity. They would forbid this large percentage of American people any activity in public affairs. They pretend to work for the abolition of terrorism and in their very constitution would terrorize the whole black race in the United States. . . . Now that it has come out into the open with its un-American and unchristian gospel we feel confident that it will get short shrift from the American people."

But "if the American people are content that such a condition should exist," says *The American Israelite* (Cincinnati), "well and good; if they are not, it is high time that their organ, the secular and religious press, take an open stand and express their condemnation." It may require civil war to suppress the organization, thinks the New York *Amsterdam News*, a negro organ; "but it must be suppress. Of that we are certain. Millions of us are ready to fight and die, if necessary, that the Ku Klux Klan may be destroyed. The American Jew, negro, Catholic and alien, we believe, are substantially as one this view of the matter."

TO CHRISTIANIZE BUSINESS IN ENGLAND

"BUSINESS IS BUSINESS" may have been a sound enough maxim before the war, but Lord Robert Cecil has recently begun in England a national movement to establish commerce and industry on Christian principles, which has received remarkable demonstrations of popular support. Conferences to propagate the new code are being held frequently, and lately crowds in Hyde Park, that famous forum of British public opinion, adopted a resolution demanding that a new opportunity be molded out of the old order and that Christian principles be made the basis of all departments of life. Forty-nine speakers, representing many religious faiths and political creeds, addrest the crowds in relays of seven, from as many platforms formed in a wide circle, and, we are told, received every indication of sympathy. As significant as were the occasion and the speakers, writes Richard W. Hogue in *The Churchman* (Episcopal, New York), by far the most significant thing was the fact that the social message of Christianity brought together such notable representatives of every branch of the Christian Church and of the labor movement. By the side of a distinguished bishop of the Anglican Church sat equally distinguished representatives of the Society of Friends, the Jesuit Order, the Nonconformists, the National Union of Railwaymen, the National Federation of Women Workers, and the Union of Post Office Workers. All spoke on the resolution, which was distributed among the people and in the making of which each speaker had been consulted. The resolution, as printed in *The Churchman*, follows:

"In face of the collapse of our existing economic, industrial and social order, and of so much blindness in statesmanship, this meeting urges all men and women of good-will to recognize that the solution of the deadlock can be found only in the practical application of the principles of Christianity to all the departments of human life.

"It declares that a persistent refusal to apply these principles of Truth, Justice, and Brotherly Love is a denial of Jesus Christ, Who lived and died for their establishment on earth.

"It further records its conviction that the present system being based largely on unrestricted competition for private and sectional advantage, must be brought to an end, since it fosters the sins of avarice and injustice, lays a yoke of thraldom upon masses of men and women, and leads almost inevitably to war.

"Therefore this meeting calls upon all Christian people to find in the failure of the old society a supreme opportunity for the building up of a new order that shall be founded on brotherly cooperation in service for the common good."

Not one speaker, says the writer, sought to qualify or tone down any of the far-reaching statements in this resolution. Instead,

"Unqualified condemnation of the present industrial system marked every speech and met with enthusiastic affirmation by the audience of several thousand. More than one speaker proclaimed the need of a thorough, non-violent revolution; from several came the emphatic statement: 'Capitalism is dead!' All agreed that the Christian Church must act as well as speak, and that quickly. Frequently the anti-war note was strong and unqualified and all proclaimed the necessity of Christian principles as the only enduring foundation for the new social order.

"One question was uppermost in the minds of a group of Americans who were present, some of whom formed a part of the procession. That question was: 'Could such a demonstration, with such speakers, take place in the United States? Will it take place and if so, who will take the initiative?' It was the Fellowship of Reconciliation which arranged this remarkable Hyde Park meeting. Perhaps the same organization in America will arrange a similar demonstration. If not, it may be the Church League for Industrial Democracy. The thing can and should be done."

The English movement which promises so much grew, says a writer in *The Christian Science Monitor*, out of a conference of business men held in 1919 to consider the relation of Christianity to commerce and industry. A number of meetings followed, and subsequently a provisional committee was appointed to draw up a memorandum that would focus all the views into a direct appeal. At the end of 1920 was framed a list of tenets which, we are told, may be summarized in the words: "The governing motive and regulative principle of all industry and commerce should be service of the community, and any competition should be subordinated to that service." At a conference in Central Hall, Westminster, says the writer,

"Lord Robert Cecil reminded the members that the present unrest in industry was not confined to their own country but was common to all countries. Exaggerated competition was the underlying cause, leading to wasteful rivalry, gigantic trusts, and the incredible folly of the general strike, the object of which was to put pressure on the community in order to wring justice from the employers. This he described as economic civil war. To this pass the present system of unrestricted competition, based on the twin theories of evolution and political economy, had brought us, and the result was a terrible reproach to our citizenship.

"'Business is business,' Lord Robert affirmed, was a destroying maxim if ever there was one, and its application had largely dehumanized business. Humanity, consideration for others, had been ruled out in favor of profitable and successful business. All this, he said, argued the need for the establishment of a new point of view. No one section of the community was to blame; we had to get back to Christian ideals. At the root of these lay cooperation for the common good. Before that could be realized there must be a development of the general corporate feeling of the community. There was need of a recognition of Labor and Capital on equal terms. Most of all, the workmen must be given a share in the responsibilities and duties of management."

MOTHER AS A MOVIE CENSOR.—While there must be a censorship in the opinion of *The Lutheran Standard*, in order "to make the movie a fit place for our children to go to," legal restrictions "will never give us a clean show any more than temperance laws ever gave us a clean saloon." When all is said and done, "the place to do the censoring is right in the home." As the Lutheran editor argues:

"By divine right every mother is the censor of her own children, and let it be clearly understood that no mother can ever delegate that responsibility and right to any State official.

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Let every Christian home and every other exemplary and respectable home, even if it is not Christian, censor their own children, and the movies will soon take care of themselves; the movie manager, if for no other reason than a selfish one, will soon give clean films as the majority will demand. For the sake of dollars and cents they make it their business to give the public what it wants. It is the mother's duty, however, to bring up children who will want only what is pure and noble. And if Christian homes themselves would consistently set the example in doing this, others, many of them at least, would soon fall into line. 'Ye are the salt of the earth.'"

USING THE "DEVIL'S ADVOCATE"

PULPIT DIALOG is one of the finest means of Christian propaganda, says a writer in *The Christian World* (London) who advocates the method which has long been in successful use in France and which is now in vogue among Catholics in England. The method, it is said, never fails to attract an audience, and brings together the men and women most in need of enlightenment on questions of faith and Scripture. Moreover, "it advertises to all that the pulpit is no coward's castle; but rather that its occupants are keenly alive to all the stirrings of men's thoughts, and that they are desirous of helping their fellows to clear thinking and to true living." As described by Frederic C. Spurr in the London weekly, the pulpit dialog consists in tackling some great religious or social theme in the way of affirmation and contradiction. Two pulpits or platforms are erected, in each of which stands the antagonist of the other. The speaker who takes the affirmative opens his case, and then, at a convenient moment, he is interrupted by the *advocatus diaboli*, who challenges him. An account of such a debate, held in a London church, shows how it is conducted:

"The subject was mixed marriages and dispensations; a subject which, I believe, has given much concern to the heads of the Roman Catholic Church. Father Day set forth the dogma of his Church upon the matter. It was all courteously done, but it was uncompromising, as might be expected. His antagonist for the hour was a brother Jesuit, Father Galton, a jolly-faced man with a great gift of humor—an Irishman, I should imagine. He stood in his opposing pulpit and launched a series of explosive objections against his brother. It was quite evident to me that the whole thing had been carefully prepared beforehand; yet it was so cleverly presented as to suggest the idea of complete spontaneity. Father Galton, as antagonist, did not spare his brother. The objections he offered were real objections drawn from ordinary life, and such as he must have heard times without number. I carefully watched the congregation as the debate proceeded, and it was quite clear that the priestly objector was expressing the thoughts of many present. It was all done with good humor, but it was thoroughly done. The audience laughed heartily at a number of the sallies made. 'Now, sir, answer that if you can: I've got you there. What right has your Church to interfere with the liberty of people in this way?' And so it proceeded. I should judge that the audience for the most part was satisfied. They would probably feel that their difficulties had not been shelved, and it is easy to conceive that a new attachment between themselves and their priests would be formed. The air of honesty over the whole proceedings was certain, impressive. Into the truth, or otherwise, of the underlying ideas, which probably most of those present would accept—such as the infallibility of the Church—I do not now propose to enter. I repeat my simple and sole concern is with the *method*."

The writer marked as worthy of notice that "nothing was overdone," that there were no special pleadings and invented objections. Everything was brief, the dialog lasting only forty-five minutes. The debate was marked by good humor, tho at times "the objector's broadsides were as deadly as anything that one experiences in Hyde Park at the hands of professional Secularists." Having noted the success of this method of propagating and explaining the Gospel, the writer is confirmed in his belief that its use may be extended, and urges:

"Consider the situation so far as the churches are concerned. At present the preacher has it all his own way. He pours into the minds and hearts of his hearers what he believes to be Christian truth. The audience remains passive. It has to be so, since places of worship are protected against brawlers. But at the present time there are very few audiences which do not contain men and women in whose minds a ferment is in process. The events of the last seven years have been disconcerting and disquieting for millions of people, whose 'faith' has received a rude shock. New and serious questions have emerged. An undercurrent of challenge is present in the minds of many. Men and women who on Sundays listen to us read the newspapers and magazines during the week, and they talk among themselves about religious things. Many of them are confused and troubled. Yet they say nothing to us about all this. We see them sitting quietly listening to us as we discourse from the pulpit. They hear, but they make no reply. Some of us have adopted a 'question night,' when written questions, previously sent in, are answered. It is an unmistakable sign of what is going on that on these question nights a larger congregation than usual assembles and listens with the keenest interest to questions and answers. And the questions themselves are significant. They show that large numbers of people are thinking deeply of great subjects, and that they are perplexed. They want guidance, and they take the opportunity of accepting it, when opportunity is offered to them. But great numbers of people will not write out their questions. They find difficulty in formulating them. Still more do they object to asking them *viva voce*. It is a rare gift to be able to put a clear question in a succinct form, without elaboration and without trappings. There is a great and growing need for men's unformulated questions to be answered."

CHURCH UNITY PROGRESS IN VERMONT

REALIZING THAT BEFORE LONG most of the doors of Protestant churches in the rural State of Vermont would be closed unless something were done about it, representatives of Congregational, Baptist, and Methodist churches came together and worked out a plan of inter-church cooperation. This plan has been in use now for nearly four years. As Dr. Paul L. Vogt writes in *The Christian Work*, (New York) the experience is too limited to justify final conclusions, but there is evidence already at hand to show that the movement toward a disappearance of Protestantism in the State has been checked. The plan is to allocate a community to one or another denomination, according to agreement. By the middle of last year thirty-four communities had been organized, and seventy-four churches had been included in the readjustments. Church membership, we are told, has not shown a marked increase, due to the fact that "either actual abandonment of farms is still in process, or the land is passing into the hands of a non-Protestant population." In the reports so far made, there has been no doubt cast on the success of the movement, altho in many cases the adjustment is going on slowly. In almost all cases the standing of the church in the community is said to have been materially bettered, and in many other cases new community activities under church auspices have been successfully inaugurated. The greatest difficulty, we read, is "that of securing pastors competent to put on a community program adequate to the need," and it is "believed that the movement would be a marked success in practically every instance if adequate leadership could be found." Of the general effect of the Vermont plan so far, Dr. Vogt says:

"It has strengthened the forces of the Church and made possible an effort to secure better leadership. It has lessened sectarian spirit and increased community cooperation. It has made possible leadership by the Church that could not have been given under other circumstances. The number of adjustments made in such a comparatively short time and the permanency of the adjustments to date indicate that the method of allocation of responsibility offers a rapid and trustworthy method of solution of one of the most serious problems in rural church work.

"Vermont deserves the fullest credit for pointing the way toward a more efficient service of the church in our smaller communities."

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Sparkling eyes and flying curls,
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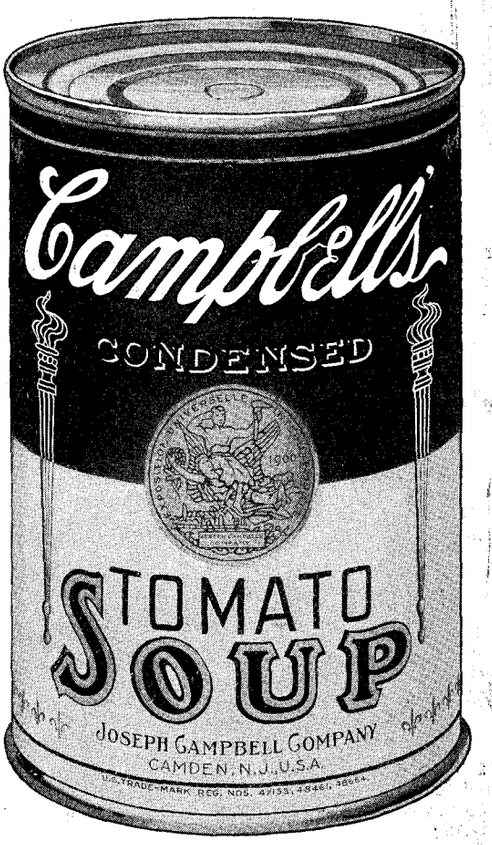
They eat Campbell's every day!



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How much it depends on the food we eat! One simple rule will add as much downright pleasure to your eating as it will bring unfailing benefit. Eat good soup every day! Do it yourself and insist that your children gain the strength and vigor that soup gives.

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CURRENT POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned.

SAN FRANCISCO never mentions the earthquake; Arizona mentions everything and seems to expect you to take her for what she's worth. *Arizona Lyrics* (Alto) publishes every other month and lately had this:

THE MARVELS OF ARIZONA

By Josiah Bond

I.

The tarantula and vinagaron,
Matasiete, scorpion,
The centipede so queerly grown,
All crawl in Arizona!

II.

The Gila Monster, venting spleen,
The campomoche, slick and green,
The hydrophobia skunk, so mean,
All kill in Arizona!

III.

The horned toads and the rattlesnakes,
Cactus spikes and pointed stakes,
The plains and the imagined lakes,
All bed in Arizona!

IV.

Sahuaro, datil and mescal,
The ocotillo, chaparral,
Sotol, viznaga and nopal,
All grow in Arizona!

V.

The enchiladas, night and morn,
Tortillas poured from plenty's horn,
Tomales made of meat and corn,
All cloy in Arizona!

VI.

The olden houses built of mud,
Plains steeped in prehistoric blood,
Now garbed with blossom and with bud,
All merge in Arizona!!

THE cult of the garden has not reached quite the pitch with us that our English cousins boast. But here in the London *Outlook* we see a garden that must be rare even over there. Yet how fascinating is just the roll-call of the denizens thereof:

A BLESSING

By Geoffrey Dearmer

May your home all blessed be,
A home and wild flower sanctuary.
May still crocus candles glow
With hanging drops of driven snow
With celandine and spiking squills
And wide-awoken daffodils;
Closed and tattered tulips creaking
Stalk to stalk; mimosa seeking
Levels where her sulphur springs
May powder faintly whirring wings;
And sudden-green your garden stay
From front of March till fall of May.

When your Spring to Summer grows
May the puffed and rampant rose
Mingle scent with scent of stocks.
May sweet peas in fluttering flocks
More your heart than twigs entwine.
May the dancing columbine
In her frock of frailest blue
Hold your heart entangled too.
May Jacob's bells below you chime
Whilst you his light ladder climb.
May Solomon's seal, white row on row,
Chime above you, and below
May lilies of the valley chime
And tell the time below the lime.

So, when rich Autumn fills your figs
And breathes bloom on your grapes. May grigs
Hop in the heavy grass when pops
The glowing gorse. May mushroom tops
With gills of pink and domes of cream
Amid your dewy meadows gleam.
And when winged dragons, horned and blue,
With oozy, hidden haunts in view,
Vie with the last bees booming by—
When late birds ride the racing sky—
May soon your fasting garden sing
The coming Festival of Spring.

DEATH moves many moods, but this one is all of the zest of future living. It is a fine document of the personal conviction of immortality. The *Westminster Gazette* (London) prints it.

THE JOURNEY

By L. Le Mesurier

It's a wild night for a soul to go.
Stars shine, but winds blow
And the flood tides flow.

It's a long road to the nearest star
Where the band of well-beloved are,
But I shall reach it, near or far.

A wild night for a naked soul
To cast aside the broken bowl
And start for the distant goal.

A wild night and a lonely way,
And Death is terrible, they say,
Yet methinks I like his looks today.

And glad I'll lay my garments by
And fling me forth to the windy sky
When Death rides by.

A long road to the nearest star,
Where the band of well-beloved are,
But I shall reach it, near or far.

THE complaint behind the scorn of these words is unspoken; perhaps it is merely the exasperation of age. Printed in the *Yale Review:*

THE SOLITARY

By Sara Teasdale

Let them think I love them more than I do,
Let them think I care, though I go alone,
If it lifts their pride, what is it to me
Who am self-complete as a flower or a stone?

It is one to me that they come or go
If I have myself and the drive of my will,
And strength to climb on a summer night
And watch the stars swarm over the hill.

My heart has grown rich with the passing of years
I have less need now than when I was young
To share myself with every comer,
Or shape my thoughts into words with my tongue.

THE signing of our peace treaty with Germany seemed to leave our poets dumb. "Bored indifference" is what a correspondent of the *Freeman* sees in populace as well as poets. The same attitude was observed in England when her turn came and the Manchester *Guardian* was the only paper practically to signalize it in verses like these which the *Freeman* quotes as apropos for us:

APRÈS LA GUERRE

By Lucio

And will there be bands and bonfires?
And will there be guns and milk?
And joyous expressions and public processions,
And bunting and banners of silk?

Will all the ex-sodgers assemble,
All privately thanking their stars
That this calculation was not 'the duration'
As reckoned by Tommies and Tars?

No, nothing like that will be noted—
The day will have moments of joy,
But joy that's official and rather judicial
And not for the vulgar *polloi*.

Discreet and genteel the rejoicing,
With jests of a dignified shape—
The pundits who tell 'em will write them on vellum
And bind them all up with red tape.

Away in some office in Whitehall
The pundits will gravely await
The due presentation of some proclamation,
The which they will witness and date;

And then they'll lean back on their divans
(Nay, even self-righteously sprawl),
And ejaculate, "Ah! To us the éclat—
We finished the war after all!"

"SIR, a whole history," said *Hamlet*, and here is life and death comprest in a nutshell. It is a poem from "Saturday Market" (Macmillan Company), and the writer is one of the significant members of the modern English school.

THE NARROW DOOR

By Charlotte Mew

The narrow door, the narrow door
On the three steps of which the café children play
Mostly at shop with pebbles from the shore,
It is always shut this narrow door
But open for a little while today.

And round it, each with pebbles in his hand,
A silenced crowd the café children stand
To see the long box jerking down the bend
Of twisted stair; then set on end,
Quite filling up the narrow door
Till it comes out and does not go in any more.

Along the quay you see it wind,
The slow black line. Some one pulls up the blind
Of the small window just above the narrow door
"*Tiens! que veux-tu acheter?*" Rénée cries,
"*Mais, pour quat'sous, des cignons,*" Jean replies
And one pays down with pebbles from the shore.

We end with a quotation from *Contemporary Verse* that all our modernists will cry "pish!" to, but what of that? They preach discontent:

THE HOME-KEEPERS.

By Helen Cowles Le Cron

A little dream keeps house with me—
Outside, the surge and flow
Of city throngs, of wind, of sea—
The world the great ones know.

But we—we wash the cups and spoons
And make the copper shine,
And knit, on sunny afternoons,
Beside the trumpet-vine.

We smile at many a secret joke;
We weed the lettuce-bed;
We sweep the hearth, and pause to stroke
The snow-white kitten's head.

The neighbors hear our songs, and say,
"How queer some folks can be!"
They wonder what can keep us gay,
My little dream and me.

But I am wise, and therefore know,
For sewing up a seam
Or keeping cupboard shelves just so,
There's nothing like a dream!

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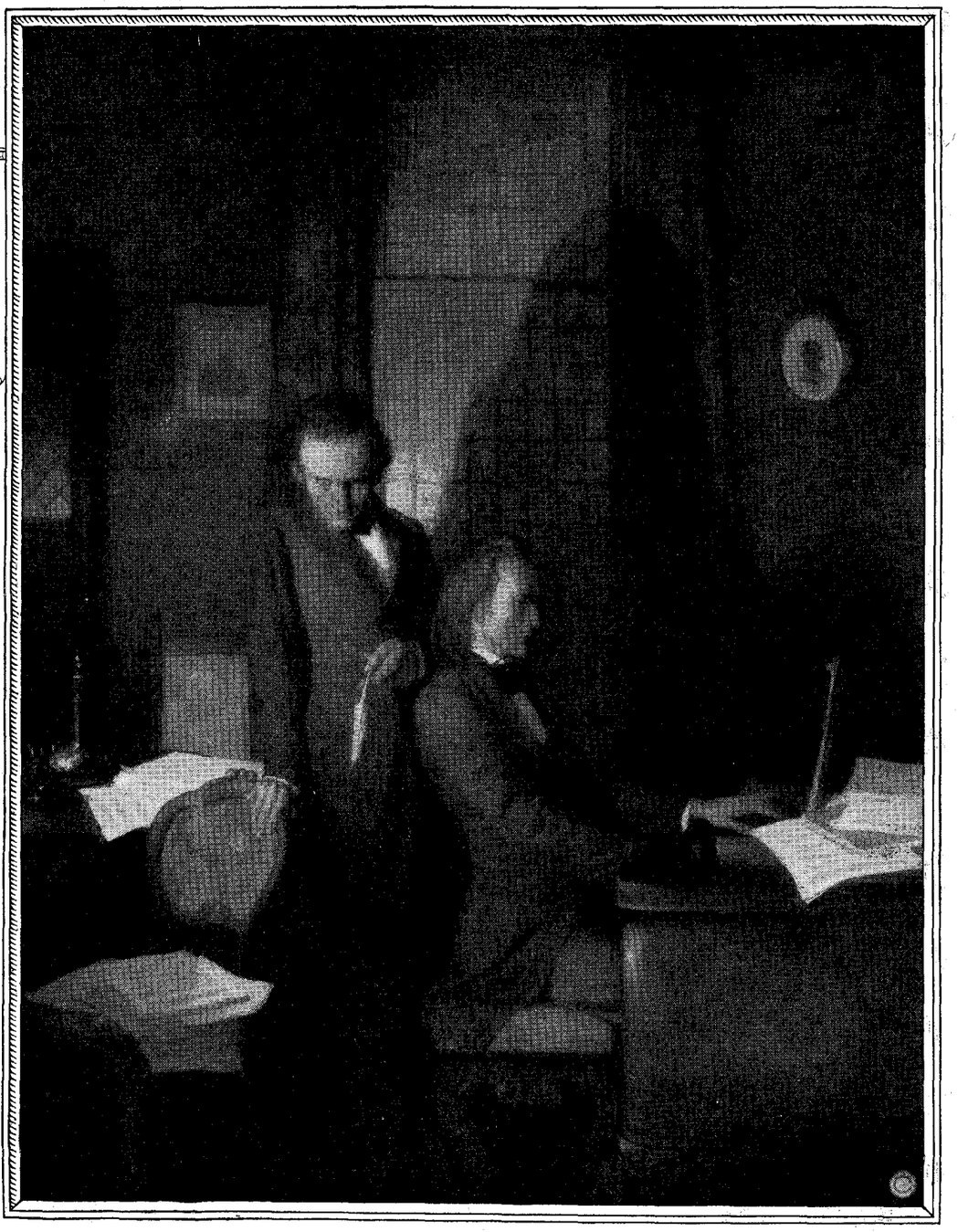
painted for the Steinway Collection
BY N. C. WYETH



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PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

OBREGON AS HERO AND BUSINESS MAN

A GREAT MAN, one of the greatest in history, is doing his work practically unrecognized by the world in general and America in particular, if we may trust the judgment of E. J. Dillon, one of the oldest and best known of British journalists. The new hero, whom Mr. Dillon places above Bismarck and Roosevelt, among others, for certain qualities of leadership, "and that elusive quality which occasionally goes by the name of grandeur," is Alvaro Obregon, President of Mexico. He is also, which may be more to the point in the eyes of a great many Americans, an organizer of industry, "a man of action, simple in his tastes, unpretentious in his manner, and sincere," asserts a representative of *System* (Chicago), and he is quoted in the pages of that magazine for October as unequivocally inviting the United States to assist in Mexico's commercial development. To the *System* representative he gave a two-hour exclusive interview, in which he promised that there would be no confiscation, deplored that a small group of "special interests" in the United States "in their desire to keep everything to themselves, have frightened away other investors, and through their world-wide propaganda have deprived Mexico of its good name in order to monopolize her riches." The government has made "marvelous" progress, declares this writer, and, as soon as recognition comes, this country will waken to the fact that a new and better Mexico has arisen, under the guidance of its one-armed, plain-speaking President.

By Courtesy of "System" Chicago — From the "Revista de Revistas," Mexico City

MEXICO'S "MAN OF ACTION."
President Obregon, as pictured by photographer and by cartoonist.

Obregon, it may be remembered, recently survived another attempt on his life, a very common achievement with him if most of his biographers are to be believed. Both Agnes C. Laut in *The Forum* and Sophie Treadwell in the New York *Tribune* have testified to the Mexican President's "magnetism," democratic instincts and genius for commanding the sort of people it is necessary to command in present-day Mexico. Other interviewers have shown him lounging in coffee-houses, gossiping and telling "funny stories." Characteristic of his attitude toward himself is said to be the story he tells of the loss of his arm. The arm was lost on the battlefield, and could not be identified among the other arms scattered about, he relates, until somebody dropped a piece of money, which the Obregon fingers, true to their master's instincts even in separation and death, immediately grasped. Tho many observers have testified that the President is *sympatico*, as the Spanish word meaning genial, friendly, and sympathetic goes, Mr. Dillon is the first who has found Obregon worthy of a place among the great ones of the earth. "In the course of a varied experience in most parts of the globe, during the long span of time between the close of the Franco-Prussian War and the Paris Peace Conference," writes Mr. Dillon in *The Nation* (New York), "I have come into contact with most of the statesmen, rulers, and leaders of men whose deeds and endeavors have made contemporary history. The list includes Bismarck, Gambetta, Gladstone, Crispi, Chamberlain, President Kruger, the Marquis Ito, Disraeli, Roosevelt and Venizelos, and most of the prominent public workers of the present day." Of all the world characters named on this formidable list, Mr. Dillon goes on:

> I can honestly say that none impress me powerfully or so favorably from the point of view of leadership, single-mindedness, and that elusive quality which occasionally goes by the name of grandeur as the Mexican reformer of whose existence and aims the people or the United States are only now beginning to have a vague inkling.
>
> Alvaro Obregon is a born leader with whom love of justice is a consuming passion, and duty the highest law. A man of sterling character and of a humane and sympathetic temper, he combines the fervor of the idealist with the capacity of the organizer, and his solicitude for the well-being of the masses is the driving force of his public and private activities. His words are acts and his promise the beginning of achievement. His respect for truth in all its Protean shapes and singular surroundings is almost tantamount to worship.
>
> Before I had the advantage of meeting Obregon I had heard much about him from eminent Americans—experts all of them on Mexican affairs—to whom the principal sources of information, public and private, were easily accessible. And the portrait which I drew from the data thus liberally supplied was the reverse of attractive. Later on when I came to know him as he is I perceived that the data were fabrications and the portrait a sorry caricature.
>
> I should like, were it possible, to ascribe the circumstantial and false information volunteered to me by my informants to what Goethe termed the dangerous ease with which a great man's contemporaries usually go astray about him. "That which is uncommon in the individual bewilders them," the poet adds, "life's headstrong current distorts their angle of vision and keeps them from knowing such men and appreciating them." But it is to be feared that the true explanation lies elsewhere.
>
> My first visit to Obregon took place while I still believed that he was one of the least reputable types of the class ridiculed in the United States as the Mexican bandit general. Primed with this idea I called on him one afternoon at his hotel in Mexico City. His ante-chamber was filled with typical representatives of the despised poverty-stricken masses with whom he was hail-fellow-well-met. He inquired what he could do for me. I answered, "I merely wish to know how you intend to deal with the problems of recognition, of Mexico's debts, of foreign claims for losses, and kindred matters, when, as now appears certain, you will have entered upon the duties of President." "My answer is simple," he replied laughingly. "Mexico will pay all her debts and satisfy all the just claims of foreigners. As for recognition, I can not admit that that is a Mexican problem. Foreign states will recognize the lawful government of the Republic in accordance with the law of nations. That is all. You would not sug-

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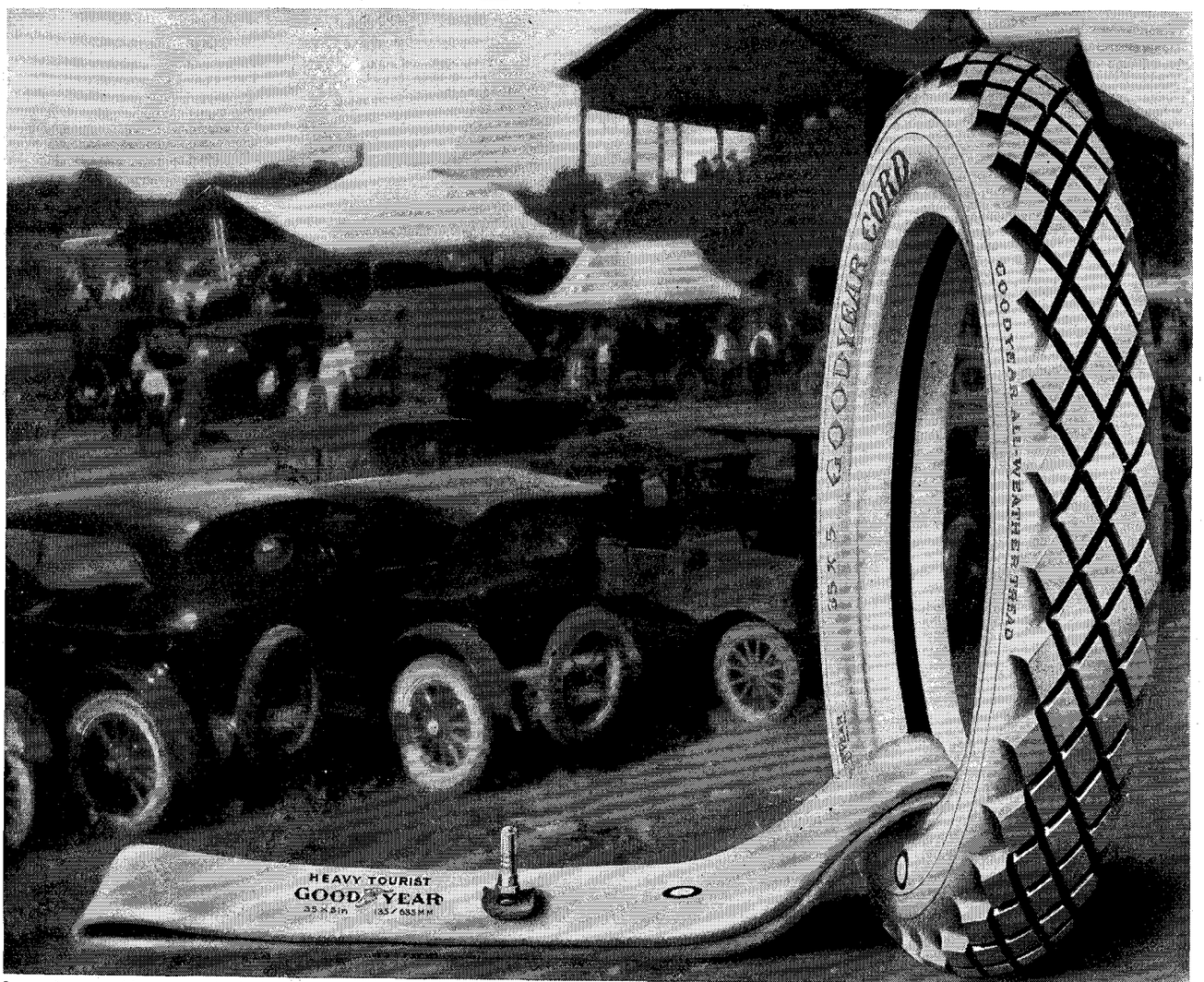
GOODYEAR



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gest, would you, that any of them will make a new departure?" I arose, said that I would not trespass further on his time, thanked him for his reply, wished him good afternoon, and left.

Next day a friend of his informed me that the General would be pleased to see me again, to have a more satisfactory talk with him, adding that he had been under the impression that I was one of the numerous callers whose aim was to ply him with futile questions and then to comment adversely on his answers. He intended to start in two days for his home in Nogales and would gladly receive me any time before his departure. I said that I would not trouble the General further now but might possibly be in Nogales myself in a few weeks when I would take the liberty to call on him. The next day I received an invitation to accompany him on his journey to Nogales, and after a few hours' deliberation I accepted it.

On that journey and on our many subsequent travels the writer had a rare opportunity to study General Obregon in the various lights shed by adventures pleasant and unpleasant, exhilarating and depressing. He testified:

I saw him in his native place surrounded by his family and his kindred. I conversed with his earliest teachers and his schoolmates. I observed him as a candidate for the Presidency and listened to over a hundred of his electoral addresses, always with a keen sense of esthetic enjoyment and at times with admiration for his fairness and generosity as an antagonist. To my knowledge he possest documents which if published would have debarred certain of his adversaries from ever again appearing on the public stage. But he declines to make use of them during the elections or indeed later unless the behavior of the authors should oblige him to make known their misdeeds.

Obregon is a man of the people, a proletarian of the proletariate, a lack-all who worked his way up from the lowest rung of the social ladder to the highest by dint of intense painstaking while preserving his 'scutcheon from blot or stain. Whatever he set his hand to, that he persevered in until he accomplished the task. As a simple workman he labored with might and main to the satisfaction of his employers, who soon gave him a post of trust and responsibility. As a farm hand and farmer he acquainted himself with agriculture in most of its branches until his qualifications enabled him to render a lasting service to the whole state in which he was born. Combining mechanics with agricultural industry, he invented a sowing machine which is employed today in various states of the Republic. Political conditions constraining him to abandon his peaceful existence and his ideal family life, he became a soldier and applied himself so intensely to the requirements of his new profession that he finally ended this uncongenial career with the triumph of the popular cause and the well-deserved reputation of a genial military strategist as well as a most successful organizer.

Obregon is one of the very few men I have met—Venizelos is another—on whom power and rank have no further effect than that of sharpening their sense of responsibility. In all other respects he is as he was. Kerensky, the Russian lawyer whom the turn of fortune's wheel raised to the highest post in Russia, had his head turned dizzy and his estimate of values upset by the all too sudden change. In the Czar's luxurious apartments he is said to have attired himself in magnificent costumes and to have striven to add a cubit to his mental and moral stature by the aid of the cast-off finery of the former autocrat. Obregon is a man of a wholly different cast of mind and type of character. He owes everything to himself, nothing to artifice. In virtue of his unbroken military successes, his moral rectitude, and his transparent sincerity he wields an extraordinary sway over the spirits of his countrymen; and he uses this for the purpose of inculcating among them faith in the great emancipating principles of right and wrong, respect for law and individual right, and a striving after freedom with order and administration with integrity.

Obregon's presence is the embodiment of unaggressive strength and quiet natural dignity. His glance is searching and is often accompanied by a mental, almost perceptible, effort to complete the impression which he is receiving from the words of his interlocutor by inspection of his motives. Optimism is usually depicted in his mien, tone, and language, but it is the optimism of the man who having struggled against vast odds and won feels himself specially favored by circumstance and inspirited by past experience. He is cautious withal by temperament, enthusiastic by reflection, persevering on principle. While preaching high ideals he rates at its just value the poverty of the soil in which he is sowing them and is prepared to content himself with a proportionate harvest. In his theories there is no room for staggering misgiving, and from his action he banishes hesitation. "Vacillation spells failure," is one of his every-day sayings. While guided by experience, he is not self-opinionated; his inquiries are broad, his mind open, and his prejudices are neither many nor insuperable.

Obregon's moral code, like that of the Japanese, is interlaced with what is known in Spanish lands as the *punto d'honor*, and for this as for that he is ready to make the supreme sacrifice. He is neither vain nor conventionally modest, simply proud with that legitimate pride which springs from consciousness of duty performed and his rôle well played.

As an orator he deserves high rank for qualities which are innate and are therefore often belittled by those who lack them. He discards the usual artificial aids and speaks briefly, simply, and to the point. His every discourse is a message. He has the knack of imparting to his hearers a direct interest in the matter dealt with. And however homely the subject, he views it with a mind permeated with a sense of the larger issues of which it is an integral part. Obregon knows the crowd much better than the individual. None the less he is often strikingly right in his judgment of individuals, which is mostly intuitive, but when dealing with personal friends his intuition is sometimes paralyzed. He is then blind to defects that are almost obvious.

One afternoon in Tehuacan General Obregon talked about his plans of reconstruction and the principles that would govern them. "And here," says Mr. Dillon, "is a concise note of the conversation which I jotted down immediately after for future reference":

He is resolved to substitute morality for politics. Recognizes power only as a means to an end—the end to be the good of the community. The making of laws is easy and the belief is common that by statutes you can right every wrong. But what counts more than the wording of an act of Congress is the integrity of those who interpret and administer it. Never hesitate in a crisis. If you take a resolution carry it out with might and main. If you are dubious give it up altogether, and if convinced that it is the right thing to do tackle it even though you have no hope of achieving it and persevere even though failure should stare you in the face, for it is not only what you have actually done but also what you would do that counts.

Mexico will find her right position, not through aloofness from world affairs, but rather by recognizing the essential unity of humankind and the need of developing the resources of each country for the benefit not only of the nation that owns them but also of humanity. Hatred of foreigners is a curse to the people who indulge in it, as history shows. Foreigners are the needed cooperators of Mexicans and should therefore be cordially welcomed.

Such in brief is the man who is striving to reconstruct the southern Republic to-day. During the few months that have elapsed since he entered upon his official duties he has accomplished much and has prepared the ground for much more. For the first time in history Mexico is now on the right road. Revolution has ceased and peace is firmly established. The factions that for years kept the country plunged in chaos are appeased. The outlook is most promising. The only lever by which the Republic can at present be thrust back into the quagmire of meaningless strife is of foreign origin. And the only apparent motive for using this fatal lever is a crazy infatuation for a hollow form.

General Obregon can not purchase recognition by a treaty. He can and will discuss a treaty when he is recognized. To sign a political compact would be to violate the constitution and his oath, and to insist that he shall be a law-breaker and a perjurer in order to qualify himself for recognition is hardly in accordance with President Harding's public professions.

Some sort of diplomatic arrangement with the United States will be necessary, agrees Harold C. Bodman, the *System* interviewer, before the United States and Mexico can really settle down to a friendly and businesslike basis. It is suggested that the Mexican administration, according to some of the men with whom Mr. Bodman talked in Mexico City, "may swallow its pride and replace its verbal assurances by written guarantees, thus satisfying the United States diplomatically, and giving unbounded encouragement to all who have been struggling with the unsatisfactory business conditions of the past seven to ten years." There is peace now in Mexico, says the writer:

The President jokingly asked me if I had taken out additional insurance before coming to Mexico. There are no signs of banditry on the railroads or in the interior; one can move about the country freely, and as for any considerable revolutionary movement, the people are sick and tired of war. In fact, the lands have been so wasted and neglected, and the live stock so depleted during the past ten years that it is quite unlikely that the country could support another revolution of any proportion.

To cite two graphic examples, the State of Guadalajara, for-

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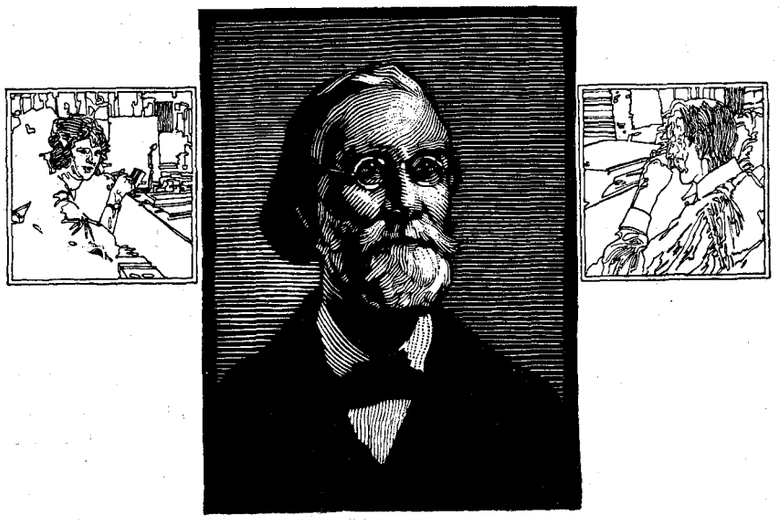

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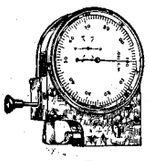

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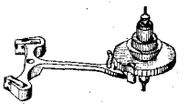
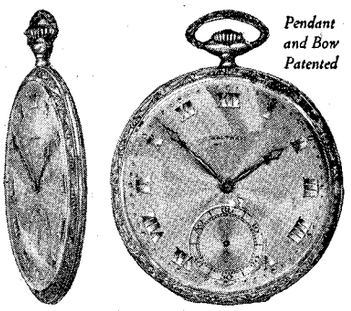


Pallet and Fork



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merly one of the richest wheat sections of the world, is now importing wheat from the United States, and the largest shoe factory in Mexico gets its supply of cowhides from the United States.

I asked the President whether to his large and well-organized army should be attributed the present peace and stability of the country.

"The feeling of quiet and security in the Republic," he replied, "is due only in part to the protection which our army affords. The real and primary cause for our present feeling of rest is the fact that the people of Mexico realize that their Government is handling affairs justly, honestly and without force. A people voices its approval of a government by obeying its laws and respecting peace. Disapproval is voiced by revolution.

"One of the chief aims of this Government is to reduce the army as soon as possible, our belief being that a reduction of our armed forces will build up morale and establish the full confidence of the people in the stability of the administration. Our plan is to make agricultural colonies of the reserves, thus reducing the forces which increase consumption, and at the same time increasing those forces that stimulate the productivity of the country."

Considering the fact that the Obregon government has not been able to borrow so much as a single peso for the reconstruction of the country, it is little short of marvelous that so much has been accomplished.

"A ruthless fight has been waged and is still being waged with increasing vigor by the Mexican Government," said the President, "for the moralization of Government administration. The result has been that the sources of revenues have not only been sufficient to meet all budget disbursements, but also to permit many public improvements and enterprises.

"During the Carranza administration, the Government paid 75 per cent. of its wages to employees in gold. The balance was paid in paper money. Now the Government pays all of its debts in gold, and almost all salaries have been raised. Every Government employee is paid on the day his salary is due. Ten million pesos ($5,000,000) have been spent on rolling-stock for the railways; twenty ships of various specifications have been purchased; large amounts of money have been expended on education and public works such as irrigation, and great sums have been paid to the banks on indebtednesses of former administrations. In spite of this enormous overhead expense which the Government is under, still there is a surplus of money in the treasury.

"The fact that the Mexican Government wishes to pay its debts is not a dream. The Government authorities have given assurance to the representatives of all holders of Mexico's debt that they will not resort to any subterfuges or evasions, but that they will try to reach a settlement with a spirit of equity, until the creditors are entirely satisfied.

"I do not claim to be a worker of miracles—I am not a superman—but I am doing all that is within my power to close the channels of graft and to moralize the administration, and those who work with me have the same desire. I wish to stress this point with all emphasis, in order that the business men of the United States may regard this administration not with suspicion, but with confidence. I wish to have these men realize that my words have been, and always will be, backed up by deeds.

"I fully appreciate that the fate of this administration depends upon building the stable foundations of a new Mexico—new in spirit, conception and plan. It would be criminal to erect the foundations of this beautiful structure without respect to international law and justice, when our clear conscience tells us that if the foundations are not secure, the entire fabric will fall and bury us beneath its ruins."

To these statements made to newspaper and magazine interviewers, may be added an official declaration of Obregon's purposes as President of Mexico. In his recent message to the Mexican Senate he said, as quoted in the New York *Tribune:*

"Our government is as much preoccupied with protection of the interests of Americans in Mexico as is the government of the United States. It considers such protection one of its most imperious obligations to that great country, not only because of material bonds on account of its neighborhood, but also because of the moral ones, greater yet, rising out of our sympathy for its democratic institutions and the high quality of its people. Both governments, therefore, are in accord on this purpose, and the Mexican government, with the object of cooperating more efficiently in its realization—that is, desiring to take a stand which will strengthen the prestige of said government, and thus enable it best to fulfill its obligations and at the same time bring about closer future relations between the two countries—has preferred to eliminate any chance of making promises which might humiliate it through the natural carrying out of its political and administrative plans."

And *The Tribune* is moved by the settlement reached by President Obregon and the American oil men to remark that the Mexican executive is "possest of an ability to translate hopes into facts."

BABE RUTH IS SUPERNORMAL, HENCE THE "HOMERS"

"BETTER EYES, a quicker nerve system, and higher intelligence"—these are the scientific reasons, whatever others may be adduced by some tens of thousands of interested fans, for the ability of Babe Ruth to set new hitting records in baseball. The home-run champion is above normal in many ways, say two scientists who have been putting the "Bambino" through a series of tests at Columbia University. The tests were performed at the University's Psychological Research Laboratory by Albert Johanson and Joseph Holmes, and Ruth stood very high in the score, although he had just finished a hard game at the Polo Grounds. "The tests prove," writes Hugh S. Fullerton, sporting editor of *The Evening Mail*, in the October issue of *The Popular Science Monthly*, "that the coordination of Ruth's eye-brain-nerve system and muscles is practically perfect, and that the reason he did not acquire his great batting power before the sudden burst at the beginning of the baseball season in 1920 was because, prior to that time, pitching and studying batters disturbed his almost perfect coordination." Mr. Fullerton goes on:

The tests revealed the fact that Ruth is 90 per cent. efficient, compared with a human average of 60 per cent. That his eyes are about 12 per cent. faster than those of the average human being. That his ears function at least 10 per cent. faster than those of the ordinary man. That his nerves are steadier than those of 499 out of 500 persons. That in attention and quickness of perception he rates one and a half times above the human average. That in intelligence, as demonstrated by quickness and accuracy of understanding, he is approximately 10 per cent. above normal.

The investigation lasted more than three hours, during which Ruth stood most of the time, walked up and down stairs five times, and underwent the tests in a close, warm room. The tests used were ones that primarily test motor functions and give a measure of the integrity of the psycho-physical organism. Babe Ruth was posed first in an apparatus created to determine his strength, quickness, and approximate power of the swing of his bat against his ball. A plane covered with electrically charged wires, strung horizontally, was placed behind him and a ball was hung over the theoretical plate, so that it could be suspended at any desired height.

The bat, weighing fifty-four ounces (exactly the weight of the bats Ruth uses on the diamond), was swung as directed, touched the ball, and the secret of his power—or, rather, the amount of force with which he strikes the ball—was calculated. At least, the basis of the problem was secured: The bat, weighing fifty-four ounces, swinging at the rate of 110 feet a second, hits a ball traveling at the rate of say, sixty feet a second, the ball weighing four and a quarter ounces and striking the bat at a point four inches from the end. How far will the ball travel?

There are other elements entering into the problem, such as the resilience of the ball, the "English" placed on it by the pitcher's hand, and a few minor details. But the answer, as proved by the measurements, is somewhere between 450 and 500 feet. This problem can not be worked down to exact figures because of the unknown quantities.

Before proceeding to the psychological tests, however, we tried another in physics to satisfy my curiosity. A harness composed of rubber tubing was strapped around Ruth's chest and shoulders and attached by hollow tubes to a recording cylinder. By this means his breathing was recorded on a revolving disk. He was then placed in position to bat, an imaginary pitcher pitched an imaginary ball, and he went through the motions of hitting a home-run. The test proved and the needle recorded the fact that as a ball is pitched to him Babe draws in his breath sharply as he makes the back-swing with his bat, and really "holds his breath" or suspends the operation of breathing until after the ball is hit. But for that fact he would hit the ball much harder and more effectively than he now does.

The first test to discover the efficiency of his psycho-physical organism was one designed to try his coordination—a simple little test. The scientists set up a triangular board, looking something like a ouija board, with a small round hole at each angle. At the bottom of each hole was an electrified plate that registered every time it was touched. Ruth was presented with a little instrument that looked like a doll-sized curling iron, the end of which just fitted into the holes. Then he was told to take the instrument in his right hand and jab it into the holes successively,

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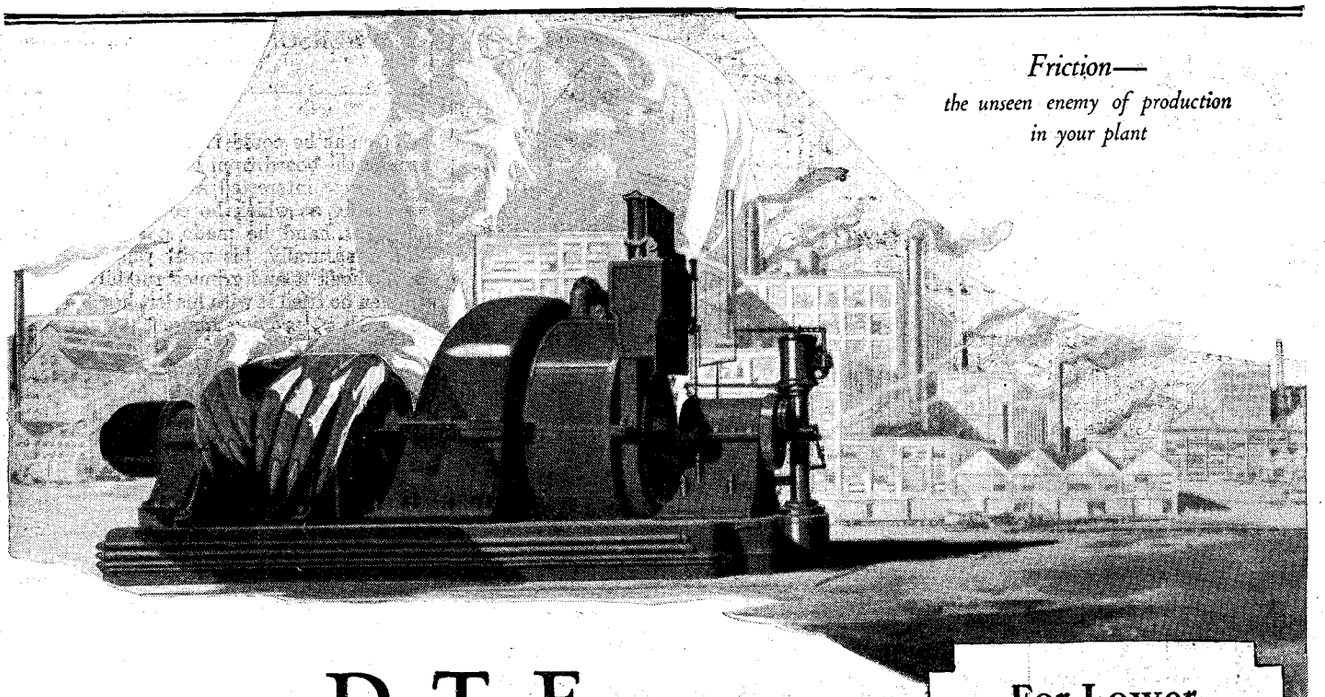

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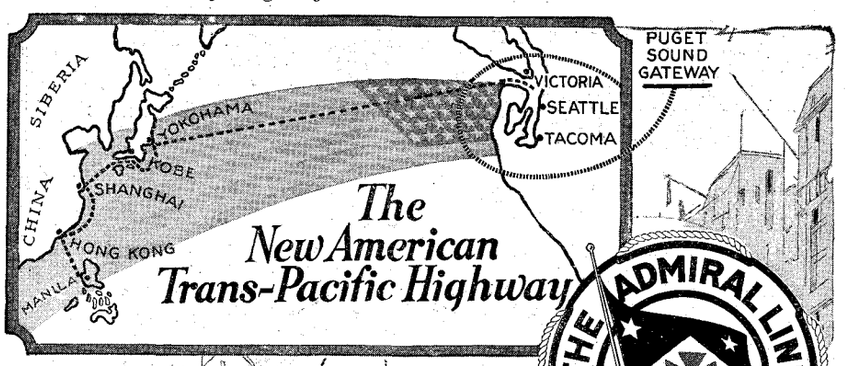

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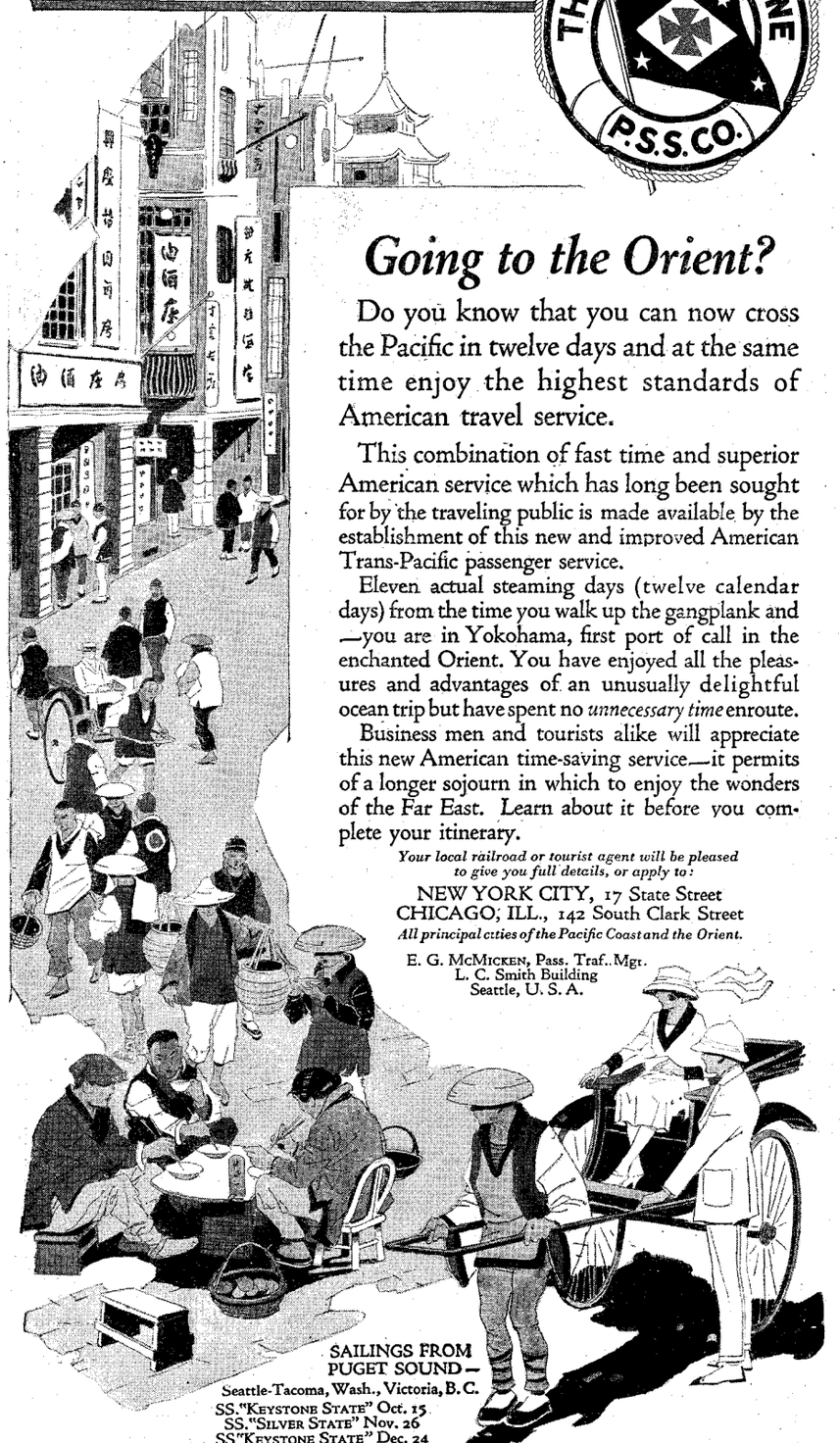

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

as often as he could in one minute, going around the board from left to right.

He grew interested at once. Here was something at which he could play. With his right hand he made a score of 122. Not unnaturally, his wrist was tired and Babe shook it and grinned ruefully.

Then he tried it with his left hand, scored 132 with it, proving himself a trifle more left than right handed—at least in some activities. The significance of the experiment, however, lies in the fact that the average of hundreds of persons who have taken that test is 82 to the minute.

The scientists discovered exactly how quickly Ruth's eye functions by placing him in a dark cabinet, setting into operation a series of rapidly flashing bulbs and listening to the tick of an electric key by which he acknowledged the flashes.

The average man responds to the stimulus of light in 180 one-thousandths of a second. Babe Ruth needs only 160 one-thousandths of a second. There is the same significance in the fact that Babe's response to the stimulus of sound comes in 140 one-thousandths of a second as against the average man's 150 one-thousandths.

Translate the findings of the sight test into baseball if you want to see what they mean in Babe Ruth's case.

They mean that a pitcher must throw a ball 20 one-thousandths of a second faster to "fool" Babe than to "fool" the average person.

All this theorizing interests an editorial writer on the Syracuse *Post-Standard*. He looks into the matter in this somewhat skeptical fashion:

Give a child a watch and before many hours have passed the works will be scattered from one end of the house to the other. Give a psychologist the case of Babe Ruth and immediately he disintegrates the mental and physical structure and proves without question that the home-run ability of the great batsman is due to supernormality.

Ruth is 30 per cent. above normal in his physical and mental functionings, these psychologists have found. His eyes, brain, nerves and muscles are almost perfectly coordinated, and thus when he and his mighty bat meet a pitched ball squarely, something happens that has put Ruth in a class by himself. His physical and mental entities act in unison, and that is why he is supernormal.

Perhaps it is interesting and valuable to know why Babe hits so many home-runs; that his mind and muscles coordinate. The fans are interested principally in having him break his record. There is little psychology in the throng of spectators breathlessly awaiting the conjunction of the bat of the Babe and the ball of the pitcher.

Now that we know what the scientists think of Babe Ruth's exploits, it is interesting to note Ruth's own sensations when he broke his own—and the world's—record of 54 home runs in a single season. That was the Yankee slugger's mark last year. The 55th for 1921 came on September 17th at the Polo Grounds. Whatever he does in the future Babe Ruth will never forget the thrill his achievement gave him, at least that is what he says in a signed statement

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appearing on the sporting page of the New York *American*. It was like this:

The minute Bill Bayne let go of the ball, I said to myself, "Here comes No. 55." It was the funniest home-run feeling I ever experienced. My arms and eyes and legs all seemed to sense what was going to happen. Even Elmer Miller, at third, seemed to catch the spell and started for home as though he had a guarantee I would come across.

Then, the big thump, and the fans cut loose. Take it from me—that was the thrill that counted.

Of course the fans were thrilled, too, and their feelings have been set down by a New York *American* sports writer in the following verses:

BABE RUTH AT THE BAT

After the Famous Poem, "Casey at the Bat."

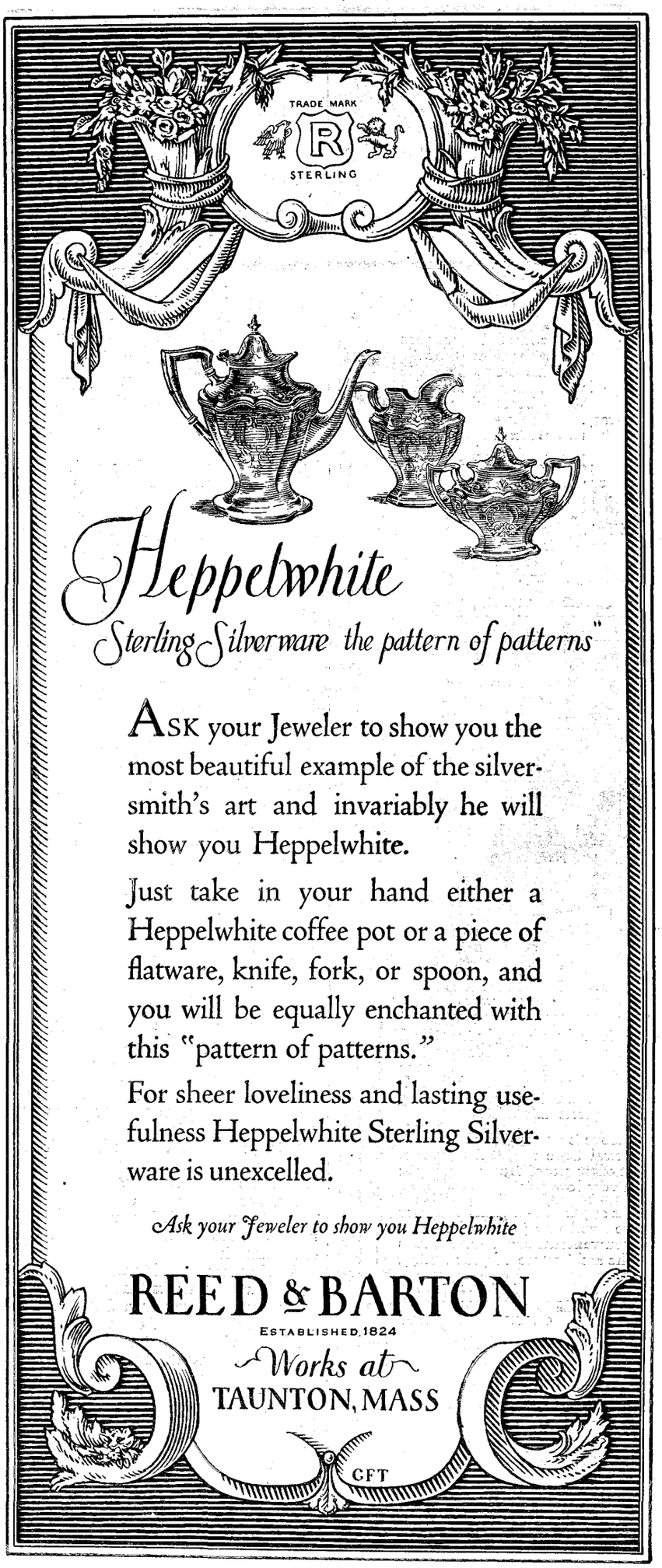
There was ease in Babe Ruth's manner as he stepped into his place;
There was pride in Babe Ruth's bearing and a smile on Babe Ruth's face.
And when, responding to the cheers, he lightly doffed his hat,
No stranger in the crowd could doubt 'twas Babe Ruth at the bat.
Ten thousand eyes were on him as he rubbed his hands with dirt.
Five thousand tongues applauded when he wiped them on his shirt.

Then, while the writhing pitcher ground the ball into his hip,
Defiance gleamed in Babe Ruth's eye, a sneer curled Babe Ruth's lip.
And now the leather-covered sphere came hurtling through the air,
And Babe Ruth stood a-watching it in haughty grandeur there.
Close by the sturdy batsman the ball unheeded sped—
"That's not my style," said Babe Ruth. "Strike one!" the umpire said.
From the benches, black with people, there went up a muffled roar.
Like the beating of the storm waves on a stern and rockbound shore.

"Kill him! Kill the umpire!" shouted some one in the stand;
And it's likely they'd have killed him, had not Babe Ruth raised his hand.
With a smile of Christian charity great Babe Ruth's visage shone.
He stilled the rising tumult; he bade the game go on;
He signaled to the pitcher, and once more the spheroid flew,
But Babe Ruth still ignored it, and the umpire said "Strike two."
"Fraud!" cried the maddened thousands, and the echo answered fraud,
But one scornful look from Babe Ruth, and the audience was awed.

They saw his face grow stern and cold, they saw his muscles strain,
And they knew Babe Ruth would not let that ball go by again.
The sneer is gone from Babe Ruth's lip, his teeth are clinched in hate,
He pounds with cruel violence his bat upon the plate.
And now the pitcher holds the ball, and now he lets it go,
And now the fence is shattered with the force of Babe Ruth's blow.

Oh, somewhere in this favored land the sun is shining bright;
The band is playing somewhere, and somewhere hearts are light.
And somewhere men are laughing and somewhere children shout;
But there is no joy in St. Louis—
MIGHTY BABE RUTH HAS KNOCKED HIS RECORD - BREAKING FIFTY-FIFTH HOME-RUN!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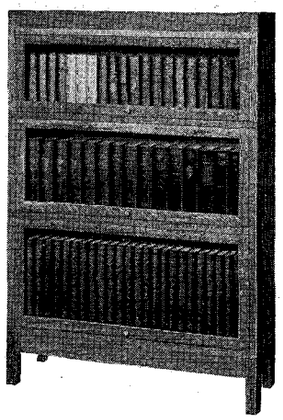

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

HAPPY DAYS FOR THE AMERICAN TROOPS ON THE RHINE

THE ordinary doughboy's salary in Coblenz is equivalent to 3500 marks a month, "which is the salary of a highly paid bank president." The American Army of Occupation there has succeeded in turning the German town into a fairly good American one. One-third of the doughboys there have German wives, German children—and American households. In short, the American troops on the Rhine find that the country agrees with them, and the Germans thereabouts seem to be agreed that the doughboys are good for the country. So at least reports William G. Shepherd, lately a visitor among these American troops, whom he calls "the lotus eaters of the Rhine." Like the original lotus eaters, very few of the Americans want to go home. As for the German attitude toward them, Mr. Shepherd says that he tried to get a certain Prussian officer of his acquaintance to criticize the Americans. The Prussian was willing enough to discuss the causes of the war, the execution of Nurse Cavell, and "he took no pains to hide the fact that he is still a Prussian at heart, and that one day France had better look out." But when it came to criticizing the American Army on the Rhine, writes Mr. Shepherd, in *Leslie's Weekly*—

"They are good soldiers," he said. "They are not mean-minded. They have no hate. They are orderly. They marry our girls. They spend their money. And if they stay here very much longer, I think we shall make good Germans out of them."

At several stations I noticed French sentries on duty.

"What are the French doing here?" I asked. "I thought the Americans were covering the Rhine territory."

"Yes," laughed the German officer. "Have you seen the plan of the American occupation drawn out on paper? It looks like a fan, doesn't it, with the handle at Coblenz? Well, the outer edge of that fan is all French. It is an American fan with an edging of French lace."

"Do you mean to tell me," I insisted, "that there are French troops between the Americans and Germany? French troops in front of the American troops?"

"*Ach*, sure!" He laughed at my indignation. "The French moved up in front of the Americans over a year ago."

And he was right. It was only another of those European tricks that were played on Americans at every turn during the war, both in military and diplomatic matters. At Coblenz I found out from American officials that he was dead right. The French troops had been moved in ahead of the Americans many months before, and no American officer could get into Germany without passing through the French lines.

However, if any one fears that the Americans on the Rhine are likely to be turned into Germans if they remain long enough in Coblenz, says Mr. Shepherd, "he has only to take a look around." In Coblenz, the correspondent discovered "that incredible thing—a European German with 'pep.'" In fact, we are told:

If Coblenz doesn't turn American, it will be surprizing. At almost any stated time during the past eighteen months one-third of the doughboys in Coblenz had German wives, German children—and American households; with American papers, American books, American news about Big League ball scores, American candy, American chewing-gum, and letters and news from the folks in some American home across the water. I went into the homes of American soldiers in Coblenz, and they were not German homes. The food was American, the talk and the thought were American—and the wife and children were happy.

"At least four thousand German girls have emigrated to the United States," said an officer at Coblenz, "without ever stepping a foot out of this town."

The troops I found at Coblenz this time were very different from the soldiers I had seen there two years before. Those men of two years before had gone to Europe to fight; these men that I saw now had come to Europe to "occupy." The other men were impatient to get home; these men want to remain. They came to Germany to remain, and they want to stay as long as possible. They are the happiest, most contented men in the American Army, or, perhaps, in any army in the world for that matter, and they don't want to go home.

And why shouldn't they be happy? In the first place, in a military way they know they are doing something. The average military unit at a post in the United States is like an engine in a round-house waiting to be taken out for a purpose. It doesn't know when it will be used; possibly it may never be used again; but the men in the unit spend their time in keeping the wheels greased, the brasswork polished and steam up. It's different in Coblenz. Here every one knows that the big engine of which he is a part is doing a job; it isn't in the round-house. This gives military life at Coblenz a purpose.

The American soldier at Coblenz receives thirty-five American dollars a month. This has brought him as high as 3,500 marks a month, which is the salary of a highly paid bank president. If he goes to the army stores to buy food supplies brought from America, it is true that his $35 will not go far. But fresh German candy is better than stale American candy, and it costs forty marks a pound instead of a hundred. Bread, if he is a householder, will cost him five marks a loaf; meat, of good quality, will cost him half the price of candy. Butter—fresh German butter, not butter imported in tins—will cost him twenty marks a pound. Thirty-five hundred marks a month, some officers have estimated, is the equivalent of $3,000 a year in the United States.

And the Coblenz doughboys are savers, too. There is the example of the great department store, for instance. The Tietz Company owns great stores in several German towns. The Coblenz store is a good one. Some time ago, the officers at Coblenz say, the word went around among the doughboys that stock in the Coblenz Tietz Company was for sale. They made a rush for it. They dug into their savings and invested in Tietz. Everybody who could find any shares loose bought them. Tietz kept going up, but the doughboy was undaunted. Tietz was the tip. The result was that the Tietz Company had to take

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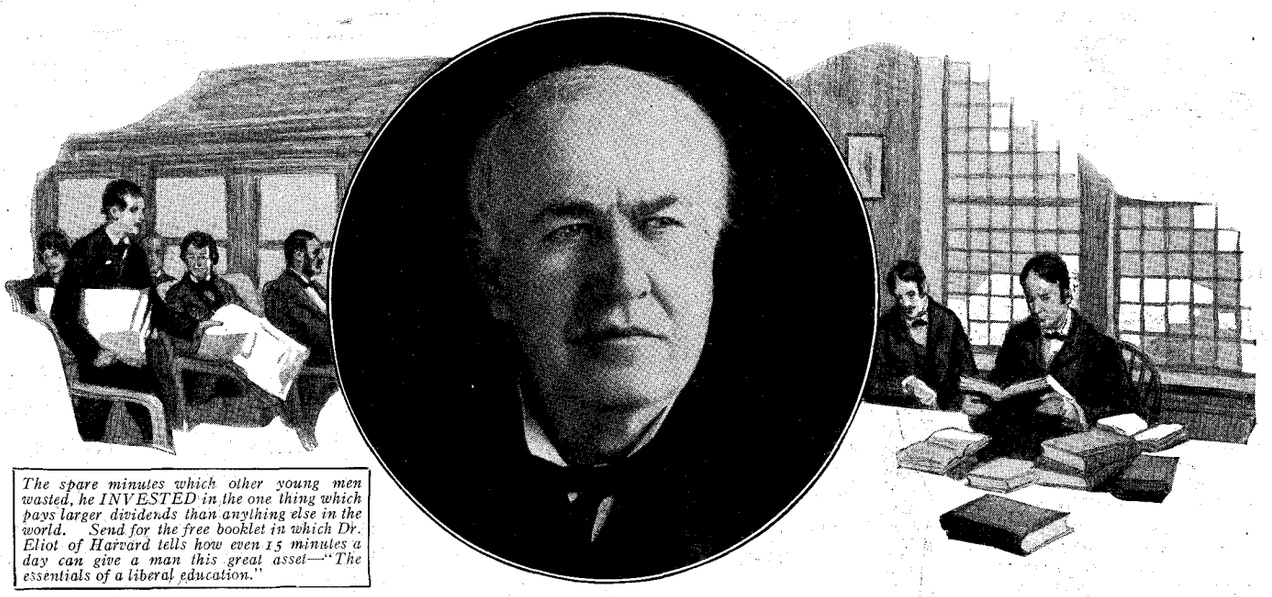

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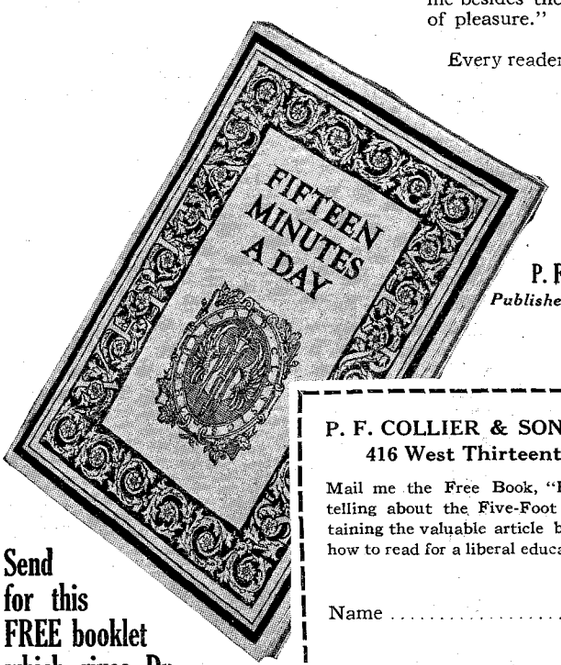

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Sole manufacturers of both cloth and garments
Duluth Minnesota

Pure Northern Wool

from sheep that thrive in the snow

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

action to prevent the control of the store falling into the hands of American soldiers. They issued a new stock, the story goes, which gives the directors control of the company. But the Tietz dividends which find their way into the pockets of the doughboys on the Rhine are large and luscious, as German dividends go, and Tietz Coblenz stocks are high-priced and sound. Many a boy or girl, born in Coblenz on the Rhine, will have a legacy of stock in this Rhine department store. The 8,000 men who have found their way, through army red tape, to Coblenz are long-headed young fellows.

But the money lure is not all. There is the matter of education for one thing, says Mr. Shepherd, for—

Every doughboy who reaches Coblenz must say whether or not he wants to go to school. If he hasn't sense enough to say "yes," there's no harm done; he just goes on being a bonehead. If he expresses a desire to go to school—and not more than one out of a hundred declines—he has the choice of three schools. He may go to a grade school, where he is taught all the elementary subjects that he would have in a good grade-school at home. Or, if he is sufficiently advanced, he may go to a high school, where he will decide to receive instruction in commercial education, including typewriting, stenography, bookkeeping, filing, and so forth. Or he may elect to take only high-school studies. If he is of sufficient caliber, he may go to a school that will fit him for West Point. In addition to these schools there are manual training schools, where in time he will receive a diploma in carpentering, machinery work, horseshoeing, telegraph, shoemaking, or one of several other trades and occupations. And, if he finds that these schools are unattractive, he may enter the agricultural college, where he will have training in stock-breeding, cattle-raising and agriculture—incidentally furnishing a large part of the army at Coblenz with fresh vegetables and quantities of excellent milk and butter.

Not one young man in a hundred who has left Coblenz has gone home without an education which he would have missed in private life. For three hours a day and five days a week almost everybody in Coblenz is in a schoolroom. Almost everywhere you go you will see some khaki-clad class emerging from some schoolroom.

We have considered the monetary and educational advantages of life at Coblenz. Now for pleasure. It exists abundantly. There are army dances somewhere every night. Not a day goes by that a doughboy with nothing else to do can not hear a band concert. In this same park there are boxing matches once or twice a week. Any youth who takes it into his head to make a try at boxing has only to declare his desires and hopes and his career as an army boxer is either opened to him or closed in the Coblenz ring very shortly. There are steamboat rides on the river and picnics at the castle of Ehrenbreitstein; which, standing directly across the river from American army headquarters on a challenging hill, invites every newcomer to climb to it. And, in addition to all this, there is that vast amount of lovemaking to be done which every American doughboy seems to accept as a sacred duty.

No; the doughboy that I found on the

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Rhine this time doesn't want to go home.

This very desire to remain on the Rhine is wisely used by the officers to direct their troops toward orderliness and self-improvement. The soldier who "goes wrong" in Coblenz is punished by being sent home. By this I do not mean to say that every soldier or officer who comes back to the United States from Coblenz has been sent home for misconduct. There are scores of other reasons why he may have gone back to America. But the "bad ones" go home, and that is punishment enough. I learned that courts martial are not held oftener than is absolutely necessary. A soldier who shows the wrong spirit at Coblenz—who overdrinks or openly misbehaves in public places—is not likely to hear much censure. But he goes home on the next boat; and that's the end of it. When I was in Coblenz last spring the "bad ones" had been pretty well weeded out.

They may be lotus-eaters, these doughboys of ours on the Rhine, but they are wise ones.

Among the officers the desire to remain in Coblenz is even more pronounced than among the doughboys. Over four hundred wives of officers were in Coblenz last spring. An officer, with his family, is entitled to have a residence in Coblenz. The army secures it for him. The rental is nominal. The officer has his own car. Moreover, his American money enables him to keep up a standard of living that he could not possibly maintain on less than $15,000 a year in the United States.

"We're all spoiled and we know it," the wife of a prominent officer said to me last spring. "Life here is glorious, but we never could afford such things at home. The servants are cheap and wonderful. My husband and I and the children have a perfectly wonderful house, good enough for Fifth Avenue. There's the car, and the dances twice a week at the officers' club, and the excursions on the Rhine and the wonderful automobile roads along the river—oh, we don't ever want to go home again in our family. Besides," she added, "we're piling up a bank account."

There are figures that go to show that men in the army on the Rhine have saved as high as $1,000,000 a year.

In Coblenz, in truth, lies the kernel of the American Army. And because the American Army is so small the kernel ought to be kept very good. For every 10,000 citizens France has 185 men under arms; for every 10,000 citizens Great Britain has 93 men under arms; Japan, by the same ratio, has 36 men under arms. The United States stands at the very bottom of the list—or, perhaps, it might be called the very top of the list—with only 21 men under arms for every 10,000 of us.

"Do you think we ought to be called home?" they asked me at Coblenz.

I couldn't say anything else but "no"—even if they were having a good time. . . .

When I went down to the station to take the train for Paris I got into conversation with the conductor of the Pullman car, which is set aside for American officers by the French on the daily train for Paris.

"Any room?" I asked him.

"Not a berth taken," he said dolefully.

And I rode all night to Paris in that car—alone.

"I never get any tips on this car," lamented the porter. "I don't have a dozen passengers a week."

And so I had to give him a giant's tip, for Old Glory's sake, just because Paris has lost its lure for American officers on the Rhine.

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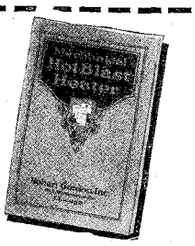

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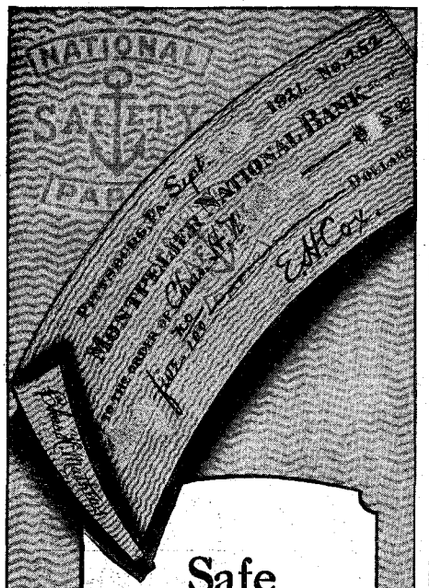

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SCIENCE · AND · INVENTION · CONTINUED

SHOCK-ABSORBING PAVEMENTS

MATERIAL intended to withstand shock should have a certain amount of elasticity. This is true of fortifications, intended to bear the shock of projectiles; it is true also, says a writer in *The American City* (New York), of pavements, built to bear the impact of heavy traffic. The first few days of Germany's rush upon Belgium, he reminds us, taught that forts of stone and concrete could not withstand the terrible impact of giant explosives. But trenches in the earth and parapets of sand-bags absorb the impact of shells and reduce their shattering effect to a minimum. He proceeds:

"General Jackson applied the same principle in the War of 1812, only instead of using sand-bags, he employed bales of cotton to withstand the shells from the British men-of-war. The cotton-bales absorbed the impact and withstood the shattering effect of the explosives better than rigid forts!

"The great service given by sand-bags to the Belgians and by cotton-bales to General Jackson was rendered through their ability to absorb impact. It might be said, too, that their quality of resiliency, while not so pronounced as those of a material like rubber, was of considerable significance in withstanding the shattering effect of the explosives. All materials that are compressible have qualities of resiliency, and the ability of the sand-bags and cotton-bales to resume their original form after sudden and terrific impact was of no little consequence in their great service.

"From war-time necessity for shock-absorbing and resilient materials we may turn readily to commercial and civilian demand for materials having these same qualities. For instance, materials having resilient and shock-absorbing qualities must be used in the following: rubber tires—either solid or pneumatic—for automobiles and motor-trucks; rubber heels for shoes; golf-balls that withstand incessant banging; and roads and pavements that undergo terrific traffic.

"Toughness in a rubber tire is a necessary means to its longevity of service, but its quality of resiliency is just as important, the same as it is in a pavement. A rubber tire upon striking obstacles, whether in the form of a rut in a road or a rock or stone, must be able to resume its original form and shape after the impact.

"The manufacturers emphasize the idea that zinc oxid in rubber tires helps perfect the all-important feature of resiliency in the tires. They do this knowing the significance of the tire's ability to return to its original form after encountering obstacles.

"The manufacturers of rubber heels emphasize the same quality of resiliency in their product, and of necessity must apply the same principle as do the manufacturers of rubber tires.

"And does not the same hold good in the production of golf-balls? Think how long a piece of stone or concrete would last under the incessant pounding which a golf-ball must endure. A very short time, to be sure! The reason why the golf-ball lasts is that in addition to being tough, it is also resilient. The stone or concrete, too, may be tough, but its lack of resiliency results in its breaking.

"Eminent engineers consider resiliency of prime importance and infinite value in the construction of roads and pavements. The same principle holds good with these as with the shock-absorbing and resilient sand-bags and cotton-bales of war-time, and the resilient and shock-absorbing tires, rubber heels, and golf-balls of peace-time commercial life. The inability of too rigid, non-resilient pavements to 'iron themselves out' under terrific modern traffic is the reason for this general belief among engineers.

"Experiments begun by Government experts to determine the destructive effect of impact on pavements and to find a remedy show some striking results. Results now announced show that a weight of 7,750 pounds on the wheel of a truck moving at a speed of fifteen miles per hour becomes 43,000 pounds in its destructive effect if the wheel has a drop of one inch. Such a drop is very readily caused by any small obstruction or crack in the pavement. In solving the impact problem engineers use an asphalt cushion course. The cushion will absorb the shock so as to reduce the shattering effect of impact on the foundation.

"Expenditure for construction and maintenance of highways outside of cities is now averaging some $500,000,000 a year."

CHEAP CHARCOAL FOR GAS-MASKS

FOR GAS-MASKS a very dense charcoal with high absorptive power is required. We all remember collecting peach-pits for this purpose during the war. Coconut-shell is the material generally used. Such materials as these can evidently not be had in great quantity, but it has now been found by experiments made at the United States Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis., that, instead of a dense woody substance, soft-wood sawdust may be employed and the necessary density arrived at by pressure. In this way, we are told by L. F. Hawley, writing in *The Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*, a charcoal was made of about the same density as coconut-shell charcoal and more rapidly absorptive of poisonous gases, chloro-picrin being taken as the standard. The best results were obtained in the laboratory, but good ones were reached in production on a commercial scale. Writes Mr. Hawley:

"Late in 1917 it was called to the attention of the Forest Products Laboratory that coconut-shell for making gas-mask charcoal was becoming scarce and that a dense charcoal manufactured from a plentiful domestic material would be desirable. The writer was acquainted with the process in which the distillation of briquetted hardwood sawdust was carried out under slight mechanical pressure for the purpose of preventing the briquets from falling to pieces during the process, and it was thought that by both making and distilling the briquets at much higher pressures an artificially dense charcoal could be produced.

"A small 'home-made' apparatus was used to try out this idea. It was soon

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

found that fine sawdust was required for best results, and that the briquetting pressures should be at least fifteen tons per square inch.

"Several species of wood were tried under varying conditions of pressure before and during distillation, and a charcoal with maximum apparent density of 0.57 was made from maple-wood sawdust briquetted at 50,000 pounds per square inch, and distilled under 300 pounds per square inch. Apparently there is a stage during the distillation when the wood or charcoal is slightly plastic and the application of the proper amount of pressure at this time increases the density of the final charcoal.

"Not only a high apparent density was required but also an absorption value after activation, which value, however, varied in general with the density of the charcoal. Pine-woods with natural resin binders and hardwoods with binders of resin, hardwood pitch, asphalt, etc., were found to give higher gravity briquets and charcoal, but the absorption of these charcoals was in no case so high as that obtained from wood briquetted without a binder.

"Further work on untreated woods with or without binders was stopt by the discovery of a material which was very much more promising. It was found that the insoluble residue obtained by hydrolyzing sawdust with dilute acid and leaching out the sugar gave a denser briquet, and a higher yield of a denser charcoal, and that the charcoal was more absorbent after activation.

"When distilled under a pressure of 300 pounds per square inch, this charcoal resembled anthracite coal more than ordinary charcoal; it had a conchoidal fracture, was hard and shiny, and showed no trace of the structure of the wood from which it was made. In fact, thin pieces under the microscope were slightly translucent.

"These results were so promising that further small-scale work was considered unnecessary, and attempts were made to confirm the results in semicommercial apparatus.

"It was soon found that the optimum pressures as estimated from the results with the small apparatus were too high and that only about 125 pounds per square inch were required for the best results.

"It was also found that, as might be expected, a much more careful regulation of conditions was required in the larger apparatus to obtain a satisfactory product.

"Even with the best regulation of the temperature that could be obtained a portion of the charcoal was unsatisfactory in density. The end surfaces of all the briquets next to the plate were hard and dense, but the center portion of some of them was porous and soft.

"Since it seemed that it was only the pressure conditions of the small-scale work which were not reproduced very closely in the large-scale work, an attempt was made to reproduce the pressure conditions also. The pressure in the small-scale work was known to have been very uneven. This effect was simulated in the larger apparatus by adjusting the pressure control apparatus so that the pressure varied over a wide range. With these conditions it was possible to make a much better quality of charcoal."

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WORLD'S LARGEST SALMON CANNERY

IN the United States, of course! It is situated at South Bellingham, Wash., and is the property of the Pacific-American Fisheries. In the height of the season this one cannery turns out 756,000 one-pound cans of salmon daily. This figure suggests that quite a number of people must be eating canned salmon pretty regularly, and would like to know how it is prepared. The machinery for cleaning the fish, cutting them up, filling the cans, exhausting the air, sealing them, and finally cooking the contents, is all electrically operated. The fish are caught in all sorts of ways—by trolling, gill-nets, seines, reef-nets, and traps. Indians troll from their canoes, but the use of the high-powered motor-boat is the favorite modern method, we are told by a writer in *The Journal of Electricity and Western Industry* (San Francisco, June 1). The purse seine boats range from 48 to 50 feet in length and have engines running from 20 to 85 horse-power. Eight fishermen compose a crew and carry their seines on a turn-table on the after-deck. On Puget Sound the seines are enormous, being as much as 300 fathoms long. We read:

"With the cooperation of a small launch or tender, the nets are paid out until they entirely surround a school of fish. Then the engine on the seiner operates and the winch does the rest, gradually hauling in the net and pulling in the purse line.

"Out on the water the purse-seiners, gill-netters, and others, deliver their fish to scows belonging to the cannery, taking a receipt for the same. These scows, and scows containing the fish direct from the traps, finally reach the wharf of the cannery. In unloading the scow several men stand therein and pitch the fish with a pew, which is a one-tined fork, throwing them on to a chain-conveyor, through which they drop onto an elevator conveyor provided with strips of wood placed crosswise to catch the fish as they drop. This elevator conveyor leads to another elevator running at right angles the length of the butchering-room in the cannery and is provided with chutes through which the salmon drop so as to be conveniently placed on the floor.

"In the course of their ascent on the elevator conveyor above referred to, a man stands near-by with a little adding machine by means of which he records, by species, the number of the salmon delivered.

"Salmon used to be butchered by Chinamen, but a machine has been invented which takes the place of the Chinamen and which has therefore been given the name of 'the iron Chink.' This machine is a marvelous piece of mechanism and butchers the salmon at the rate of sixty per minute. It cuts the head and tail off; divests the salmon of its fins; slits open the belly and sweeps out the entrails which drop through a hole in the floor and are carried on chain-conveyors to scows and transported to the fertilizer. After being thus butchered, the salmon is automatically released from the iron chink and passed to a belt-conveyor which carries it to a trough of running water where a Chinaman has still a chance to demonstrate his skill. And this he does to perfection, for he scours until not a trace of viscera or objectionable tissue remains.

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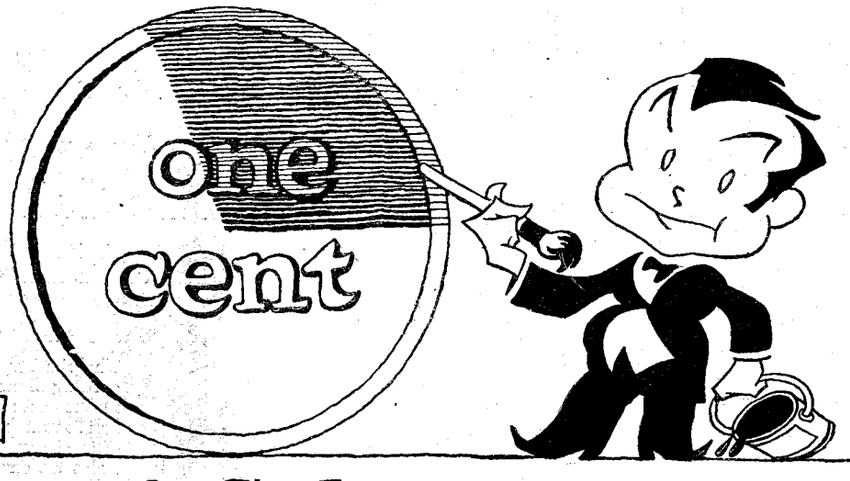

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

"The salmon are now trucked in large fish bins to an elevator conveyor where they pass crosswise beneath circular gang knives, set at such intervals that they cut the fish into pieces suitable for talls, flats, or half-flats, as the case may be. From these elevators the fish drop into the bins ready for the filling machine. Cans flowing in a continuous stream from a loft above on an inclined chute pass the filling machine, and in passing each receives from the plunger its quota of salmon.

"There is a device connected with the filling machine which furnishes the requisite amount of salt, about a quarter of an ounce to each can. If the machine is not so equipped, the salt is in the can before it reaches the filler. This is the only foreign substance that enters a can of salmon."

As the cans move along two young women stationed on either side of the line, uniformed and wearing cotton gloves, supply any deficiency from pieces of salmon ready to hand. The cans then pass through jets of water and an ingenious weighing-machine rejects automatically any can that does not come up to standard. Still on the belt conveyor, they then pass to the clincher where the cap is clinched lightly to the can so as to permit the exhausting of the air after it enters the vacuum machine. To quote further:

"From the clincher the cans pass to the sealing machine which for the most part consists of a revolving disk with six individual chambers. The doors of these chambers open automatically to receive the can and each chamber is furnished with a sealing mechanism. When the can enters the chamber the door automatically closes and exhaustion immediately commences. This is effected by pumps some distance away. As soon as the air is exhausted, double seaming takes place; that is, the edge of the top of the can and the flange on the side are hooked together and turned in with such force that with the aid of the cement gasket, used in seaming, it makes a hermetic closure. This completed, the air is admitted automatically to the chamber by a release valve and the can is discharged.

"There are eighteen lines of machinery in this cannery, each capable of sealing 42,000 cans per ten-hour day. The cannery at the height of the season can, therefore, turn out daily 756,000 cans or 15,750 cases of salmon, each containing 48 one-pound cans.

"From the vacuum machine the cans slip down an inclined plane called 'the loader' onto iron trays called coolers. The coolers are piled on trucks and the trucks are wheeled on rails to the retorts, which is the name of the big horizontal steel cylinders where the processing or cooking takes place. The processing is by steam and lasts one hour and thirty minutes, in a temperature of 240 F.

"After processing, the coolers with their burdens of cans are trucked to the washing tank, and then pass to the warehouse.

"The rendering plant of the company is located on Eliza Island, six miles from the cannery. For each 1,000 cases of salmon packed two barrels of oil and one ton of fish meal are produced.

"The oil is used in paints, in tanning, in

"Steam heat without coal"

Gasteam

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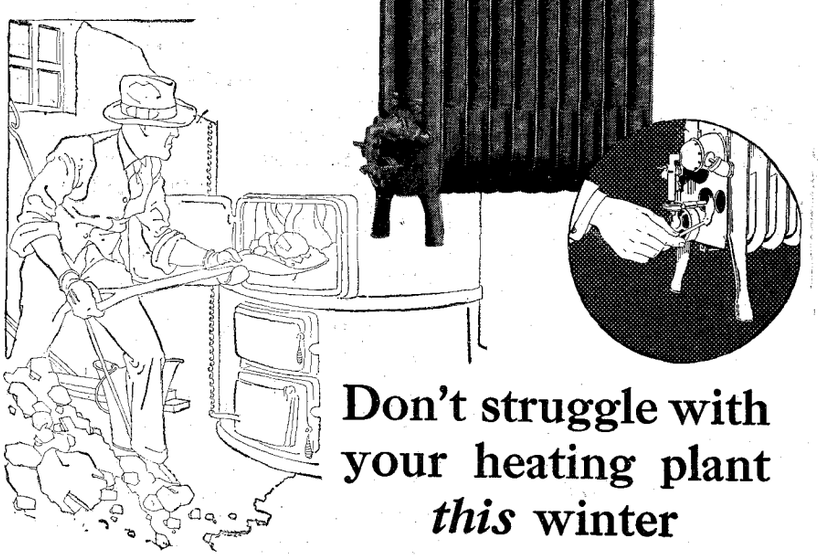

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THESE fall days are costly as well as irritating to anyone with an ordinary heating plant. A cold snap comes, a fire is built—*and the weather turns mild again!*

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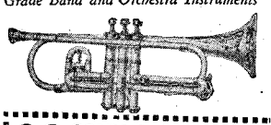

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

making soaps, tree sprays, etc. Fish meal is used in poultry food. It is rich in protein and bone phosphates and is combined with grain meals and mill feeds in the preparation of the poultry food. Fish meal is highly recommended also as food for dairy cows.

"Electricity is employed throughout the plants, about 350 kilowatts being the present figure for the Bellingham cannery."

HUMAN TROPISMS

WHEN a plant sends its shoot upward and its root downward; when a moth flies toward the light—they are exhibiting what the biologists call tropisms. They are reacting to certain physical influences as surely as when they fall to the ground under the influence of gravity. An editorial writer in *Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering* (New York) pictures such organisms as under the illusion of voluntary action, and he wonders whether human beings, too, when doing something for a fancied reason that seems to them logical, are not also hurried along by influences that have nothing to do with brain action. Men and women, he thinks, have their tropisms as well as insects, fish, or plants. Pure constructive thought is rare. Says the editor:

"Dr. Jacques Loeb, of the Rockefeller Institute, has made many and profound studies of tropisms, and published several books on the subject. A tropism is a non-volitional act. Perhaps we can best explain it in the example of a species of fish with which Dr. Loeb was at one time experimenting. The fish were heliotropic—that is, the presence of light in a dark place compelled them to turn toward it. Thus if such fish are placed in a globe and if the globe be taken to a dark room into which a lighted candle or other light is brought they will forsake everything and keep their noses prest against the side of the globe nearest the light. Move the light and all the fish will move to face it and stay right there as long as the light does; stay there until they float, belly up, on the surface with the life gone out of them. Disagreements, the search for food, love-making, and all the other joys and sorrows of fish life are forgotten or abandoned against what seems a grand passion of curiosity. Take the light away or make the whole room generally light again and the fish will swim about as before just as tho nothing extraordinary had happened.

"But if, while they are engaged in what seems like pop-eyed and perpetual wonder at the burning candle, we secretly lead into the water in which they swim a tube conducting carbon dioxid, we shall soon meet an amazing phenomenon. As the saturation of the water with CO_2 reaches a given point the apparent curiosity of the fish ceases, and one by one they give up their posts of observation and swim around and back and forth with no more reference to the burning candle or the single bright light than a society goldfish. The little extra carbonic acid made them just like others. The phenomenon is an instructive example of photochemistry, and a demonstration of the theory of mass action in life."

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Now suppose, the writer says, that these fish were people and could talk. And suppose we should ask the biggest one why he looked at the candle. He goes on:

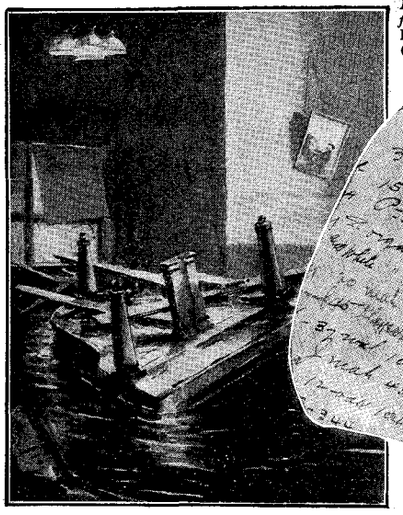
"'Why,' he would reply, 'I observed a new element in our world, and I didn't know what it was. So I made up my mind that I would not leave my post until I learned what it was, or at least what it would do. 'Here,' I said, 'is danger, and only death itself can drag me from my vigil until I know what it signifies'!

"Then we might ask him why he quit looking at it and gave up his quest. In reply he would declare that he finally reached the conclusion that the light was not dangerous; that it was a thing that did not concern the life of the colony. At this point he dismissed the subject from his mind and went about his business, or he might offer any other reason *ex post facto*. An intimation as to the influence of carbon dioxid upon his opinions would offend him. He would want us to understand that he knew what he was about, that he was a fish of character, and not to be swayed in his opinions by carbon dioxid or anything else. If we were to ask him why the other fish also began to swim about freely at the same time as he, he would distend his chest and inform us with a dignified swish of his tail that he was probably not wholly without influence among his neighbors. Other fish would claim similar originality, fishy books would be written on the claims of the various leaders who brought the community back to 'normalcy,' and the history of the great light disturbance would become a subject of academic dispute, and later a standard means of training the minds of young fish.

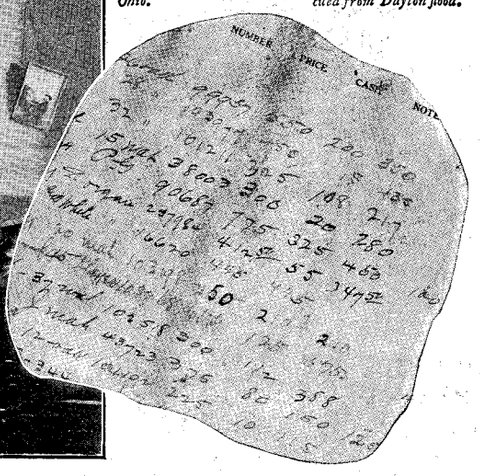
"Now we're like that; very like it. For the past few years this country has been very prosperous and money has been easy to make. Thinking has hardly been necessary. We know of a young engineer who knew his business moderately well, but found it more profitable to work as a journeyman carpenter. Work has been very well paid. Hundreds of thousands of persons—men being scarce—have consequently declared that labor is the true source of all wealth; and there are tons of so-called literature to prove it. This means that, given a man, a horse, and a cart, the cart and its earnings belong to the horse.

"Gradually conditions are changing. The impossible has happened. American dollars have become so precious in comparison with foreign money that the foreigner refuses to buy of us. Ten dollars a day and bankers' hours—which are the hours banks are open rather than the hours bankers work—are still standards of payment for certain kinds of labor, but the jobs are getting scarce. Labor is beginning to underbid, and while we insist that labor is not a commodity and that every man and woman who works in an organization is part of its human staff, the fact remains that a little competition is a wholesome thing. There are limits to the earning power of a husky shoulder carrying a hod, especially in comparison with the earning power of thinking. Tropisms are less valuable than thoughts.

"Now if our good dollars have got to be so valuable that the poor foreigner can't use them, then we must do something besides strut about and explain our glory and our might and our wisdom in making our dollars so valuable. When we do that we are merely displaying tropisms."



Interior of piano store, from photo of STARR PIANO CO., *Dayton, Ohio.*



Actual clipping from page of STARR PIANO CO.'S *sales-book rescued from Dayton flood.*

They sponged the mud from the sales books—

Then they opened the doors for business!

WHEN a firm sells pianos it usually takes pianos in trade. The STARR PIANO COMPANY of Dayton, Ohio, carefully kept all its sales records for years back, to know what allowance to make on a trade-in.

Then the Miami River came into the store on its mad flood through Dayton, rose to 8 feet, stayed for three days, and left a wreck, with the floor ankle-deep in mud.

Remember how Dayton came back? The factor that helped the Starr people to hang out a plucky sign "Business As Usual" was the sales-book, with every entry from 1906 to 1913 clear and legible, though the mud had to be sponged off each page. It was written in

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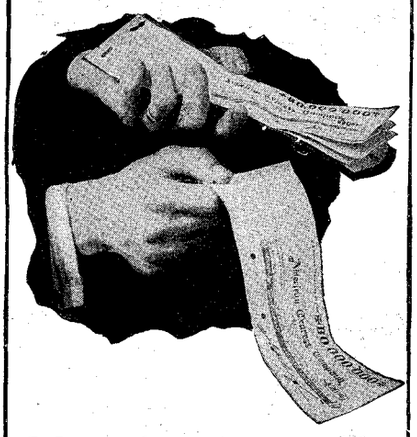

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

TARIFF MAKING BY JURY

HOW would it do, instead of spending many weary months devising a tariff bill in Congressional committee rooms, to leave it to Secretary Hoover to appoint a jury of representative American businessmen to put a protective tariff on any individual commodity which is winning its way in our markets on account of cheap production abroad? An exactly similar scheme goes in force in England this month. There is a new Safeguarding of Industries Act which is technically a revenue measure but is really high tariff protection, having been passed chiefly through fear of German competition. So the editor of *The American Exporter* (New York) informs us. As he describes the British plan:

Under this law, whenever complaint is made to the Board of Trade, which corresponds to our Department of Commerce, that a commodity is being sold in Great Britain at less than the actual cost of production in the country in which it is manufactured, or at prices which, by reason of depreciation of the currency of the country in which it is manufactured, are below the prices at which the same goods could be made profitably in Great Britain, then the Board of Trade is to call upon a committee or jury of five business men to ascertain and report upon the facts. This jury is to be selected from a large, permanent panel appointed by the president of the Board of Trade.

If the jury finds that the case is proved, its verdict to that effect will be followed by an order from the Board of Trade, approved by the House of Commons, placing the guilty commodity under a duty of 33⅓ per cent. But to warrant such a verdict the jury or committee must not only find that the facts with regard to the foreign prices are proven, but that the British industry making the same class of commodity is being conducted with reasonable efficiency and economy.

American products will not be affected for the reason that there is a treaty or convention existing between the United States and Great Britain which forbids the levying of discriminatory duties. The law specifically exempts from its provisions the commodities of any country with which such an agreement is in force.

The most important countries to whose commodities the law will apply are Germany, Austria, France and Czecho-Slovakia, with none of which countries Great Britain has any agreement limiting her freedom of action in the matter of discriminatory duties, and in addition all their currencies are heavily depreciated in terms of the pound sterling. The law states that no action is to be taken with regard to commodities whose prices are affected by currency depreciation, unless the currency of the country in question is depreciated not less than 33⅓ per cent.

Under another section of the new law a comparatively few commodities are placed under a 33⅓ per cent. duty, from whatever country they come. The commodities specified are lines in which Germany has been conspicuous.

SOVIET GOLD ALL GONE

ALTHO the Bolsheviki controlled an enormous stock of gold when they came into power in Russia, this has practically vanished, and according to reports received by Secretary of Commerce Hoover, Soviet Russia is now bankrupt, as far as its gold supply is concerned. It has been estimated by the Department of Commerce, which has been receiving reports regularly from Washington, that the Soviet government held $19,040,200 in gold on August first. The total value of gold exported from August 2 to August 10 was $17,775,889, leaving an estimated balance of $1,264,311. This last-named sum of gold must have vanished by the end of August at the rate at which the Soviet government has been disposing of its gold by shipment abroad. Further information is given in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Times:*

The Soviet government has disposed of about $175,000,000 worth of gold since February of the present year. The Russian Government gold reserve at the beginning of the World War in 1914 was $801,500,000. The Russian Government sold $330,000,000 of this gold to England for Russian credit abroad, with the important agreement that the gold should be returned to Russian use after the war. The old Russian Government also shipped $2,500,000 of its gold reserve stock to Sweden for credit during the war. Consequently the balance of Russian national gold reserve on hand at the time of the outbreak of the Bolshevik revolution was $469,000,000, all that was left of the original stock of $801,500,000.

Starting with this balance of $469,000,000, the Bolsheviki received from other sources, mainly through confiscations, additional gold valued at $177,000,000, so that the total amount of gold in the State Bank in Petrograd in November, 1918, was about $646,000,000. Out of this the Bolsheviki paid to Germany under the terms of the Brest-Litovsk Treaty as the first instalment of contribution the sum of $160,000,000. The Siberians also managed to capture $330,000,000 worth of Russian gold. This left a balance of $156,000,000 on hand in the possession of the Soviet government in the summer of 1919.

The Soviet managed to increase this amount by the recapture from Siberia, after the collapse of Kolchak, the sum of $233,998,519 out of the $330,000,000 which the Siberians had captured.

The Russian Soviet government also came into possession of $215,000,000 of Rumanian gold which had been sent into Russia for safekeeping.

The Soviet authorities, according to information in possession of the State and Commerce Departments, early in February of 1921 themselves reported that the balance then on hand amounted to approximately 350,000,000 rubles, or $175,000,000. This was not accounted for by the Soviet leaders, but it is known to American officials that a certain amount of the Soviet gold had been paid for these ceded terri-

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and
Richard Dix

by

Rupert Hughes

Directed by
E. Mason Hopper

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Any wife will laugh a lot and cry a lot—when she sees it. Husbands will come away from this picture with a deeper understanding of what their young wives have to cope with. Fathers and mothers will chuckle and weep over it.

There are dangerous curves that every married couple must take. What are they? How can they be rounded without a crash?—Perhaps you think you know.

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

tories of Russia, other amounts were used for the maintenance of Soviet agencies abroad, as well as for political propaganda, and that the balance had been distributed abroad as an attraction for trade and political relations with Russia.

STEEL WAGES BACK TO 1917 LEVEL

A THIRD successive cut in wages by the United States Steel Corporation took effect on August 20. This cut, as the New York *Evening Post* notes, brings the wages of unskilled laborers down to $3 for a ten-hour day, which was the scale in force on May 1, 1917. As we read:

The last cut previous to the one announced for August 29 occurred on July 16 of this year and was in the form of a cessation of payment of time and a half for time over eight hours. It amounted to a reduction of about 9.5 per cent. With the present cut, wages will remain 60 per cent. higher than they were in 1915.

The following is a table showing changes in wages from 1915 to the present for unskilled labor.

	Wages 10-hour day	*Per cent. advance*	*Per cent. advance over 1915 rate.*
1915	$2.00	——	——
Feb. 1, 1916	2.20	10.0	10.0
May 1, 1916	2.50	13.6	25.0
Dec. 15, 1916	2.75	10.0	37.5
May 1, 1917	3.00	9.0	50.0
Oct. 1, 1917	3.30	10.0	65.0
April 16, 1918	3.80	15.0	90.0
Aug. 1, 1918	4.20	10.5	110 0
Oct. 1, 1918	4.62	10.0	131.0
Feb. 1, 1920	5.06	10.0	153.0
May 16, 1921	4.05	[1]20.0	102.5
July 16, 1921	3.70	[2]9.5	85.0
Aug. 29, 1921	3.00	[1]18.9	50.0

[1] Reduction. [2] Elimination of time and a half for overtime work over eight hours.

THERE IS ONE INDUSTRY WHICH ALWAYS EXPANDS IN TIMES OF DEFLATION

WHEN the world has more gold than it needs to back its currency and regulate exchanges, then industrial development booms, and when the reverse is the case conservative, safe and efficient business is the order of the day. In the latter case all industrial development is restricted with one exception, and that exception *The Wall Street Journal* goes on to say, is obviously gold. "Gold development booms and other development is at a minimum." The writer explains these statements by making a brief reference to modern financial history:

After our panic in 1893, felt all over the world, and during the long dull years which followed it there was an unprecedented gold boom. This was the Transvaal boom of 1895. That activity spread to little else. The new Kaffir market alone was active in the London Stock Exchange and our own stock market was as dull as dishwater.

This is no mere coincidence. Gold was

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discovered in Australia in 1857, another panic year. The world experienced the usual after-effects of the panic, but the Australian gold boom went on.

Gold discovery in California in 1849 developed right through a period of dulness, and there had been a panic in Europe in 1847. So far as our business was concerned, although we were not much influenced by Europe at that time, the only effect of the gold was to check the outflow of specie. Curiously and significantly, it did not make up for the familiar aftermath of uncertainty following the Mexican War.

Reports from the Porcupine district in the Province of Ontario show that gold miners are coming back to work and finding it, but at moderate wages. How many people know that the Hollinger mine there is now considered the second largest gold mine in the world?

As the purchasing power of gold must necessarily increase, the inducement to develop gold deposits anywhere they can be found grows steadily more attractive. The world during the war limited gold production for that of the baser but more useful metals. With the demand for the latter falling off and the decline in commodities and wages, adventure inevitably turns to gold.

Gold is history's significant exception—significant because it is the exception which proves the economic rule.

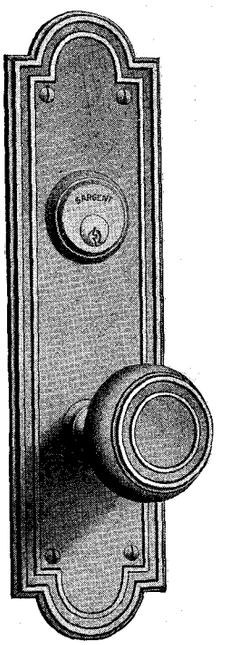
HOW GERMANY WILL PAY FRANCE IN MATERIALS

A MUTUALLY agreeable arrangement has recently been reached whereby the Germans will be enabled to pay their reparations to a considerable extent by means of goods rather than cash, while the French will get a large supply of materials quickly. As *Bradstreet's* informs its readers:

This agreement provides for the delivery by the German Government of building materials valued at 7,000,000,000 gold marks to France by May 1, 1926, beginning on October 1 next. In return France is to credit Germany with 1,000,000,000 marks annually on the reparations account in case the deliveries reach that amount, and to reimburse Germany for any sum in excess of the former's share of the reparations payments within the period. In working out the agreement in practise two companies are to function, one organized in Germany and the other in France. Both are to be under government control, but participation of private capital is to be permitted to a certain extent. The German company, according to report, is to take care of the assembling, transportation and delivery of the material at suitable points, payment being made to the producers or manufacturers out of bonds of the German Government specially issued for the purpose. The French company, it is understood, is to sell the material thus provided in the open market exclusively for the rebuilding of northern France, while the French Government will arrange that prices shall not be cut below a figure allowing of a reasonable competition with private French producers or manufacturers. Some opposition to the plan may be encountered in the legislative bodies, but it is expected that it will be overcome. The project is one that should commend itself to the Germans because it enables them to pay the reparations to a considerable extent by means of goods rather than cash, while the French will get a large supply of materials quickly.

BUILD NOW
And let Sargent Hardware add the final touch of beauty and security to your home.

The first impression of your home



FIRST impressions often rest on details. The hardware on your front door for instance, while not obtrusive, it does not go unobserved. It *should* be a thing of beauty as well as security, and it *will* be if you choose Sargent Hardware.

There are Sargent designs to harmonize perfectly with your architectural and decorative standards, inside or out. Always beautiful and always secure.

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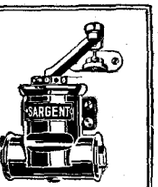
Sargent Door Closers

Doors that stand ajar or doors that slam are equally objectionable. Sargent Door Closers keep doors closed surely but silently. There are closers for light inside use as well as the type for heavier doors.



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Receding Gums

are symptoms of pyorrhea, an unhealthy condition of the mouth. If unchecked, pyorrhea leads to the loosening and the loss of teeth.

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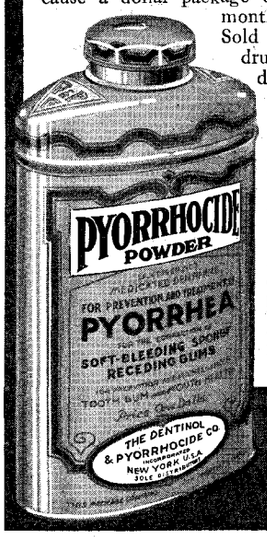

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

September 15.—Premier Lloyd George calls off the proposed peace parley between Sinn Fein and British representatives because of Eamon De Valera's insistence that Ireland must enter the conference as a sovereign state.

Rioting is renewed in Belfast, and two women are injured.

Bolivia withdraws her demand for the inclusion of her dispute with Chile in the business of the Assembly of the League of Nations.

September 16.—Eamon De Valera replies to Premier Lloyd George that the peace negotiators must meet without prejudice and be untrammeled by any conditions except those imposed by facts.

Lord Robert Cecil, of England, launches a campaign to require the League of Nations to conduct open sessions.

An insurrection is reported in Bosnia, now a part of Jugo-Slavia.

September 17.—Premier Lloyd George and Eamon De Valera exchange more telegrams looking to the proposed peace conference.

The German Reichsrat ratifies the treaty of peace between Germany and the United States.

Sir Ernest Shackleton, the British explorer, starts on his quest into the uncharted regions of the Antarctic, South Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

September 18.—Premier Lloyd George notifies Eamon De Valera that he can not meet the Sinn Fein delegates as representatives of a sovereign and independent tate.

A demonstration and parade are held in Vienna under pan-German auspices to protest against "the ignominous peace" and to demand immediate union with Germany.

Greek forces operating against the Turkish nationalists in Asia Minor are reported in retreat to previous positions.

Maintenance cost of the United States forces of occupation in the Rhineland is $278,067,000, according to figures made public by the Reparations Commission in Paris; of France 230,485,470 French francs; of England, £52,881,298; of Belgium, 378,731,390 Belgian francs; and of Italy, 15,207,717 French francs.

September 19.—Eamon De Valera suggests in a note to Lloyd George that a "treaty of accommodation and association" be concluded between the peoples of Ireland and Great Britain and the British Dominions in order to "end the dispute forever."

All Russia is being warned of impending war with Poland and Roumania, according to dispatches from Riga.

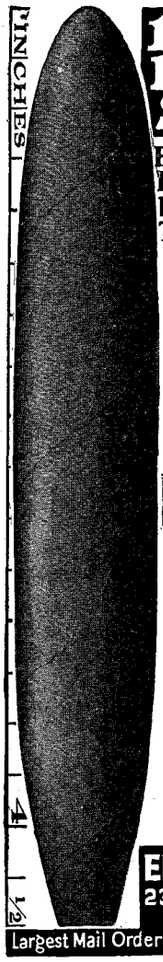
September 20.—The British Government formally accuses the Russian Soviet government of flagrant violations of Russia's undertaking under the trade agreement with Great Britain to cease anti-British propaganda.

A revolt is reported in the Russian Baltic fleet, and 400 officers are said to have been arrested and taken to Moscow.

The Peking Union Medical College, erected by the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation at a cost of $8,000,000, is dedicated.

DOMESTIC

September 14.—John Bassett Moore, an authority on international law and formerly a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration a The Hague, is



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On Thursday scatter small bits of "Rough On Rats" mixed with chopped meat about the place; on Friday mix dampened oatmeal and "Rough On Rats"; Saturday chopped ham with "Rough On Rats" will get all that are left. Sunday comes but rats and mice are gone. Change of bait fools the pests. Get "Rough On Rats" at drug and general stores. Write for booklet—"Ending Rats and Mice", sent free to you.

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elected to be one of the eleven Judges of the League of Nations' International Court of Justice.

September 15.—President Harding felicitates the five Republics of Central America on the celebration of the centenary of their independence.

The four packing houses of Chicago announce a return to the open-shop plan at the expiration of their agreement entered into before Federal Judge Alschuler.

September 16.—Major-General Charles T. Menoher, Chief of the Army Air Service since 1918, asks Secretary of War Weeks to relieve him of that office and assign him to a command in the field.

The Senate Finance Committee decides to exempt incomes between $5,000 and $6,000 from 1 per cent. surtax provided for in the Fordney bill and in existing law, and to shade down the surtax on incomes up to $66,000.

Savings of small investors throughout the country total approximately $27,000,000,000, of which $21,000,000,000 is invested in Government securities and $6,000,000,000 is represented by the deposits of more than 30,000 savings banks, according to figures issued by the Treasury. The savings average $250 to every man, woman and child in the country.

The bodies of the American victims of the dirigible *ZR-2*, wrecked in England, reach New York on board the British cruiser *Dauntless*.

September 17.—The Senate Finance Committee votes to impose a tax of $6.40 a gallon on all distilled spirits withdrawn for any purpose other than manufacture.

The New Jersey American Legion Convention adopts a resolution condemning the Ku Klux Klan and warning all non-Legion men to serve their country without race or creed prejudice.

Municipal authorities of Louisville, Kentucky, ban a meeting of organizers of the Ku Klux Klan.

The United States Railroad Labor Board establishes a precedent that employees may not be discharged without cause, in a decision requiring the Butler County Railroad to reinstate two foremen released because they belonged to the same union as the men working under them.

September 18.—Railroad shopmen have voted to strike against the general railroad wage reduction of July 1, according to President B. M. Jewell, but will defer action until the promulgation of working rules now pending before the United States Railroad Labor Board.

Senators Kenyon and Shortridge, of the Congressional investigation committee, visit the tent colony of the Mingo County coal-mine strikers to hear their side of the causes of the industrial troubles in that region.

The National Legislative Committee of the American Legion appeals to employers to help the unemployed.

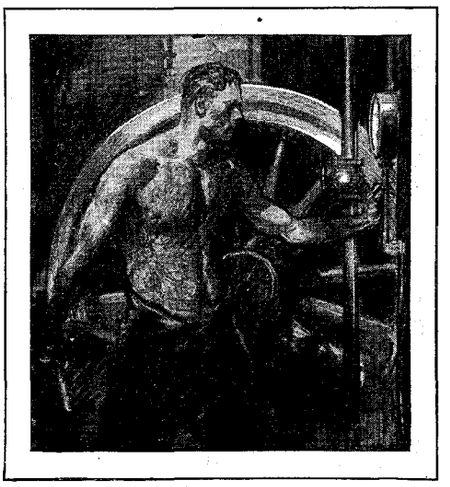
September 19.—The State Department announces that all legitimate Russian interests will be protected at the conference on armament limitation.

Thousands of unemployed world-war veterans parade in Boston, and petition Governor Cox to take immediate steps to relieve the unemployment situation.

The City Council and the Baptist Ministers Conference of Chicago take steps to check the growth of the Ku Klux Klan.

William T. Tilden defeats Wallace F. Johnson, and retains the national lawn tennis championship.

September 20.—Dr. J. D. Prince, professor of Slavonic languages at Columbia University, is selected by President Harding as Minister to Denmark.



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THERE is a saying among Government mining experts that one carload of coal out of five goes nowhere. It is the way they sum up fuel losses through inefficient coal production and careless use. If American industry utilized only clean coal, it would mean an enormous reduction of our national coal bill.

The reputation which CONSOLIDATION COAL enjoys among American industrial consumers is due in no small measure to the uniform cleanliness of our product. Unvaryingly, in rush times and slack, in shortages and in over-production, The Consolidation Coal Company ships from its mines bituminous coal from which all possible waste and non-fuel substances have been eliminated. The result is that users of CONSOLIDATION COAL effect dollar saving in that they do not pay freight rate and mine price on substances without power value.

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It cooks three things at once. Switch on the current and broil chops, brown toast and have a nice omelet cooking at the same time.

The Armstrong boils, broils, toasts, fries, grills, poaches—whichever you desire. And there's an attachment for making waffles, which fits in the toaster compartment.

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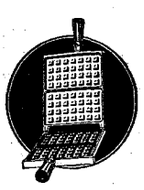

THE ▲ SPICE ▲ OF ▲ LIFE

Naturally.—The hand that used to rock the cradle never saw the inside of a $20 pair of shoes.—*The Trades Unionist* (*Washington, D. C.*).

An Expensive Luxury.—"Are they unhappily married?"

"Oh! I hardly think they're rich enough for that."—*London Mail.*

The Moneymoon.—"Mr. ——, the popular rugger player, is joining the ranks of the Benedicts this week, his finance being due out from home."—*Malay Paper*, quoted in *Punch.*

It Might Be Discouraging.—A female salmon yields about 3,500 eggs per year. This is the sort of thing we hush up for fear our Wyandottes should give up trying.—*London Opinion.*

When it Matters.—There isn't much difference between sight and vision, except when you make the mistake of calling a woman one when you mean the other.—*Fayette* (*Mo.*) *Advertiser.*

Remarkable.—"It is simply rotten. The people here treat us as if they knew we were not accustomed to much money—and yet I am always talking about money."—*Meggenderfer Blaetter* (*Munich*).

The Only Question.—"I wonder how many men will be made unhappy when I marry?"

"It all depends upon how many times you marry."—*Kasper* (*Stockholm*).

Not Exactly Gallant.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of England has resolved to admit women to be elders. Even behind their backs it sounds unchivalrous.—*Punch* (*London*)

The Silver Lining.—"Good Heavens, man; pretty badly smashed up, ain't you? Anybody with you?"

"Yes, the chap who was trying to sell me this used car."—*Harper's Magazine.*

A Futurist Worker.—"You look tired!"

"Well, it's hard work carrying a hod of bricks up to the third story."

"Have you been doing it long?"

"No—I start to-morrow!"—*Simplicissimus* (*Munich*).

Have an Object in Life.—THE OLD 'UN—"Pluck, my boy, pluck: that is the one essential to success in business."

THE YOUNG 'UN—"Yes, of course, I know that. The trouble is finding some one to pluck."—*London Opinion.*

A Timid Ditty.—MOTHER—"Do you feel timid about asking Jack for money, dear?"

DAUGHTER (a quite new bride)—"No, mother, but he seems very timid about giving it to me."—*London Mail.*

It Sounds Like Trouble Very Early.—"The home of Mr. and Mrs. John M—— was the scene of a beautiful wedding yesterday when their daughter Margaret was joined in holy deadlock to Mr. David P——."—*Calgary Herald*, quoted in *London Opinion.*

Bound to Be a Happy Marriage.—YOUNG BRIDE—"I wish I'd married a man who could paint the beauty of nature."

TACTFUL HUSBAND—"My dearest, you'd soon get tired of posing!"—*London Mail.*

A Fine Point.—"What are you doin' of, James?"

"Sharpenin' a bit o' pencil."

"You'll 'ave the union after you, me lad. That's a carpenter's job."—*Punch* (*London*).

The Finale.—MRS. BROWN—"I hear the vicar thinks your daughter has a real genius for reciting, Mrs. Smith."

MRS. SMITH—"Yes. All she wants, he says to me, is a course of electrocution, just to finish 'er off, like."—*London Opinion.*

Auto-Attraction. — DAUGHTER — "He's frightfully attractive, I think."

MOTHER—"I can't see it."

DAUGHTER—"Good Heavens, do you mean to say you can't see that big yellow car?"—*The Passing Show* (*London*).

Perfectly Unspeakable.—"Dr. Stratton constantly tells how disgusting these things are which he is -asi m rdleu upeupeuptupu mons They are disgusting, and no preacher should discuss disgusting things in public in this way."—*New York Times.*

The Correct Announcement. — NEW COOK—"What do I say, Ma'am, 'Dinner is served' or 'Dinner is ready'?"

MISTRESS—"Well, if it is anything like it was yesterday, it would be simpler to say 'Dinner is spoiled.' "—*Karikaturen, Christiania.*

Good for Nerve, Anyway.—FIRST INVALID—"Is this a good place for the nerves?"

SECOND INVALID—"Oh, yes! When the proprietor of this hotel first came here he charged ten shillings a day—now he has the nerve to charge twenty-five!"—*The Passing Show* (*London*).

The Etiquette of the Road.—Even if it is a good deal of trouble, motorists usually can avoid some additional trouble by stopping as soon as possible after hitting a pedestrian. And, besides, ordinary manners demand that he stop; the pedestrian nearly always does.—*Kansas City Star.*

Not a Pose.—"How long have you been indisposed, my poor fellow?" asked a fair visitor at a hospital of a big negro who was strapped up in bed with an injured back.

"Dis ain't no pose 'tall, miss," answered the patient in tones of disgust. "Dis am merely de careless manner in which dem forgetful doctors went away and lef' me yestiddy."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

A Temptation.—One of the hardest things in the world for a colyumist to do is keep his hands off society items when they come in sequence like this:

"Mrs. Q. S. Jones and daughters of Little River, Neb., arrived yesterday for a two weeks' visit with Mr. and Mrs. K. I. Smith of Locust street.

"Mr. K. I. Smith of Locust street left for New York last night on a two or possibly three weeks' business trip."—*Kansas City Star.*

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